Previous references.

P&E 67 of 95

190 .

(P & J)

File No. 66 of 95

Serial Nos. 1-10

Later references.

Police 68 of 95

60

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1-10

Major **Part B. for**

SUBJECT.

Identification of criminals by the Bertillon ~~Anthropometric~~ System

---

Sl 1 From The F. A. Resident.

No 2824 dated 23.7.95.

Forwards 8 copies of the Bengal Rules on the Subject of Identification of criminals and suggests that Govt may be moved to introduce the System in Mysore.

G.Sl.s. 58 To I.G. of Police & I.G. of Prisons.

No 2316-7/1257 & 30.7.95

Forwards the above (Sl 1) and requests to submit a Scheme based on the suggestions contained therein

From D.G of Police.

3 No 1083/93 dated 12.9.95

Recommends that it would be convenient to have a separate bureau for Mysore and States that arrangements will be made to depute a Supdt of Police to go through a course of instruction in Anthroponetry after the final orders are received.

Sl 4 To The D.A Resident. No 3895/J430 & 20.9.95.

States that the Durbar are pleased to introduce the System and establish a separate bureau and that necessary establishment will be appointed to tabulate the records.

Sl 5 From The D.A Resident No 4511 & 11.11.95.

Forwards certain instructions on the subject of the introduction into Mysore of the Bertillon System and requests to make a report on the action taken on the suggestions.

To The D.A. Resident No 6182/J693 & 22 11/95.

States that the D.G of Police is requested to procure all the apparatus suggested by the Resident and that the Durbar agrees with him in the opinion that the Station Cards may with advantage be kept in the bureau of the Mysore State

Sl 7 To The D.G of Police No 6289/J696 & 26.11.95.

Requests to adopt the necessary measures to work out the details of the System and to obtain the necessary apparatus from Calcutta.

MEMO OF PAPERS CIRCULATED TO COUNCILLORS for information

SUBJECT.

Letter to the First Asst to the Resident in Mysore No 2898 dt 20-9-95 re the introduction of the Bertillon System of Finger Impressions in this Presidency - with Govt Progs No 2316-7 of the 30 July 1895 and Judl Order No 195 of 18

By order,

25 September 1895 — General Secretary

To,

Rajadharma Pravina,
T. R. A. Thumboo Chetty, Esq., C.I.E.

P. N. Krishna Murti, Esq.

Khan Bahadur Abdul Rahman, Esq.

The Dewan

-Gen.-30.]

SECTION P&J

FILE NO. 66/95 1893 631

SER. NO. 4 Pol III 2225

From The 1st Assistant to the Resident in Mysore

To

The ~~Chief Secretary to the~~ Dewan ~~Govt.~~ of Mysore.

Dated 23d July 195

Despatched

Received

Enclosure No. 1

General No. 2824.

No.

Forwarding 3 copies of the Bengal Rules on the subject of identification of Criminals by the Anthropometric system and suggesting that the Durbar may be moved to adopt the same in the Province in which case he says the Govt of India are pleased to instruct mysore Police Officers free of cost, in the system.

References to be marked.

To the Dewan

23/7

Judl. Dept

There was some previous Correspondence on this Subject with Mr Madhava Rao; I did not at that time approve of his Scheme for Sundry reasons. Govt of India are willing now to help & Co-operate but Mr Madhava Rao may be asked to elaborate & Submit ~~his~~ Scheme for Consideration & orders a Scheme to be based upon the Suggestions of the Resident as herein & Copy of this letter & pamphlet may be Sent him for the purpose —

23/7/95

Submit Draft &c. for the 1st Commissioner with this letter & above remarks

To the 1st Commr with draft

23/7

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M.G.C.P.B.—4-12-95—3000

2

No. 2824 Exec. I.

FROM

THE FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

To

The Dewan of Mysore.

Dated Bangalore. 23rd July 1895.

SIR,

8297 P&J
V. 4060/92

Reverting to your letter No. 4210 J.F/195-92 dated the 1st September 1893, and in continuation of this office letter No. 3918-336-92 of the 8th November 18 I am directed to state that the anthropometric system for the identification of criminals has been generally adopted in British India on the basis of the Bengal rules three copies of which are enclosed.

2. When in Calcutta the Resident carefully examined the system and was surprised at the rapid success which had attended its introduction. The Government of Bombay which had introduced a different system was convinced

nvinced that the system of Bengal was prefer-
le and altered its system to suit. The advanced
osition held by Mysore in administration
enders it certain that the cooperation of British
nd Mysore Police in working the scheme will
e productive of excellent results and on a
eference to the Government of India, the Governor
eneral in Council has approved the Resident's
roposal for effecting this object. I am now to
sk you to move the Durbar to take steps for
he adoption of the system at an early date.

For facility of reference and detection,
is important that the anthropometric records
hould be concentrated in as small a number
f bureaus as possible. It has accordingly been
uggested that the records of the State of Mysore
hould be kept with those of the Madras
overnment with which it is geographically
ost closely connected. But if the Mysore
overnment prefer to form a separate bureau
their own, there will be no objection, provided
at the information obtained is at the disposal
f the Government of India. In the former

alternative

alternative, the various measurement cards would be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, in Madras, in original, for record; in the latter alternative, copies of the cards would be sent to the Inspector-General for information. In either case, in order to ensure that the measurements are sufficiently accurate it would be advisable to periodically depute a skilled officer to check some of them on the spot.

4. The Government of India are prepared, I am to state, to arrange for the instruction free of cost, of a sufficient number of the Police officers of Mysore in the method of obtaining anthropometrical records. The extra expense to the Mysore State would, therefore, be confined to charges for stationery, posting and the purchase of necessary instruments, to which must be added, if the State elects to have a separate bureau, provision for the necessary furniture and the pay of one clerk to tabulate the records. The Resident will be glad to receive an expression of your views upon these

matters

matters at an early date

I have the honor to be

Sir,

your most Obedient Servant

K.S. Erskine Captain,

First Assistant Resident.

Refers. Early

Iron

23/

No: 516-J/81-30-7-95
J257

✓ Mss. copy despatched on 9-9-95.

6

Letter Number
the whole
complete

30/7 (22)

Proceedings
SECTION Pol J

dead
FILE No. ~~Correspondence~~ 14695

SER: Letter from J.F. 22834·5
J.F. 195-92

dt 21 June 1894,

X. relating to the introduction of the
Bertillon system of finger impressions
into Mysore.

2. Do, enclosing with the Govt Order
X. No 14904 dt 8·3·95 on the
J887
same subject.

Order

The marginally noted further correspondence on the subject will be forwarded to the I.G. Police, whose attention is drawn also to the ~~letter~~ ~~and~~ letters and his letters contained in the Govt Order No 14904 dt 8th March last, J887
a copy is ~~from~~ herewith forwarded
~~to the Inspr General of Police in Mysore~~
~~in connection~~

2 Now that the Govt of India are willing to help & cooperate in the introduction of Bertillon system and its improvements the I.G. Police is requested to communicate with I.G. & Calcutta & submit case for consideration & orders as scheme based on the suggestions contained in the letter of the British Resident in Mysore, dt 25 Inst

30 July 1895

To the Govt of India No 4210/195-1/92 dt 21·9·93
From Do No 2655 dt 3·8·94
3365/92
Do 28248 dt 23·7·95

13

30/7

To Govt. of India.
" Resr J. F. Bivons. } in Mysore.

(22) 7

1895-96

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

JUDICIAL

PROCEEDINGS

Dated 30*th July* 1895

No. $\frac{2316\text{-}7}{J.\ 257}$

Forwarding to the Inspector General of Police copy of correspondence regarding the introduction of the Bertillon system of anthropometry into the Mysore State, and requesting him to submit for the orders of Government an elaborate scheme based on the suggestions contained in the British Resident's letter, dated July last.

M.G.C.P.B.—14-9-95—120

READ THE FOLLOWING :—

Letter No. 3379—336-92, dated 21st October 1892, from the First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, to the Dewan of Mysore.

I am directed to forward for the consideration of the Darbar, a copy of letter No. 4 Police—504-508, dated the 19th September 1892, and enclosures, from the Government of India in the Home Department, containing an account of the Bertillon system of anthropometry, which has been introduced into the Jails in Bengal as a means of identification of old offenders by the Police.

2. The Government of India suggest that this system should be experimentally introduced, as far as may be possible, in the Jails in Mysore.

No. 4. Police—504-508.

From

P. G. Melitus, Esq., Offg. Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India

To

The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Judicial Department.
The Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioner of Assam.
The Chief Commissioner of Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.

Home Department
Police.

Simla, the 19th September 1892.

SIR,

I AM directed to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council / your information His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor a copy of the papers marginally noted, containing an account of the Bertillon system of anthropometry, which has been introduced into the jails in Bengal, as a means of identification of old offenders by the Police. I am also to enclose a copy of the orders of the Madras Government, dated 2nd May 1892, Nos. 825-26 (Judicial), from which it will be seen that it has been decided by that Government to introduce the same system into the jails of the Madras Presidency. I am to say that the Governor General in Council will be glad if His Excellency the Governor in Council / His Honor / you will consider whether similar action should not be taken in the Bombay Presidency / the Punjab / Assam, &c.

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 199-J. D., dated the 1st June 1892, and enclosures (except Plates Nos. I to VII).

2. Spare copies of Plates Nos. I to VII, referred to in the rules framed by the Inspector-General of Police, Bengal (a copy of which will be found among the enclosures of the letter from the Bengal Government), have not been furnished to the Government of India; but I am to suggest that the Bengal Government should be addressed concerning them, as well as for any further information regarding the instruments that may be considered necessary.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,
P. G. MELITUS,
Offg. Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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No. 199-J. D., dated, Darjeeling, the 1st June 1892.

From—H. J. S. Cotton, Esq., C.S.I., Offg. Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial, Political and Appointment Departments.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

With reference to your letter No. 263, dated the 10th May 1892, regarding the introduction of the anthropometric system for the identification of criminals, I am directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Inspector-General of Police, No. 25229, dated 22nd December 1891, and of its enclosures on the subject, and to say that a grant of Rs. 2,000 has been sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor for instruments required for the purpose.

2. This report furnishes full details of the introduction of the system. Further information will, however, be supplied in due course and it is understood that Mr. Henry has already effected many improvements upon the scheme as originally introduced.

No. 25229, dated, Calcutta, the 22nd December 1891.

From—E. R. Henry, Esq., C.S., Offg. Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces.

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

I have the honor to submit, for the consideration and orders of Government the following better proposal for the identification of old offenders.

2. The following system is at present in vogue:—

(*a*) A register is kept at police stations, in which are recorded the names and description of all persons living in the station circle who have been convicted of cognizable offences under the Penal Code (with a few exceptions), and under certain special and local laws. When a person accused of any of the above offences is sent for trial, this register is searched by the police, and the result of the search noted on the back of the charge sheet.

(*b*) A descriptive roll is at the same time prepared, and a copy attached to the charge sheet, of every person sent for trial charged with a non bailable offence.

(*c*) Every conviction of an offence which on repetition may, under section 75, Penal Code, be punished with an enhanced sentence, is under the orders of the High Court registered by a Magistrate in each sub-division and communicated at once to the Magistrate of any other district in which the home of the convict may be situated, and monthly to the Magistrate of the district in which the conviction took place. A general index for all sub-divisions is prepared annually at the head-quarters of each district, and a copy sent to each sub-division. These indices are consulted by Court officers whenever a prisoner charged with any of the offences in question is sent for trial.

(*d*) If the name and antecedents of the accused person are unknown, a remand is applied for, his descriptive roll is published in the *Police Gazette*, and his photograph taken by a photographer attached to this office and circulated to Superintendents of Police and Central Jails in the hope of identification.

(*e*) Every Sunday all police officers happening to be at the head-quarters of each district visit the jail and look out for old offenders among the under-trial and other prisoners.

(*f*) If an accused person is suspected of belonging to a well-known criminal tribe, such as the Barwars of Gonda, a local police officer is brought down and confronted with the accused.

3. This and the off-chance of a recognition by warders during incarceration is the whole system of identification at present practised in Bengal. It is mani-

festly imperfect, for dependence has to be placed on unscientific descriptions of features and other peculiarities of person often difficult to describe accurately or liable to change with the fluxion of time.

4. The system, moreover, is a district and not a provincial one, consequently homeless thieves, of whom there are many thousands in Bengal, and who move from district to district supporting themselves by crime, are almost entirely beyond its reach. A *Nat* caught stealing in, for instance, Bhagulpur, and bearing unmistakable marks of whipping may yet defy the police to discover his antecedents, if only he persist in meeting interrogation with discreet silence or glibly-told lies such as folk of his kind have always at command. If a reference be made to other districts, it will probably be found that in each, at some period within the past few years, a man has been convicted and punished under the name given, but the descriptions recorded are imperfect, and the recollections of warders too hazy to admit of satisfactory identification. The upshot usually is that the man escapes with a sentence, quite inadequate to his deserts, and spends his short term of imprisonment in a district instead of a central jail, whereby the remaining chance of recognition by warders is reduced to a minimum.

5. In illustration of the extent to which failures of justice of the above kind prevail, I may mention that Mr. Fasson, District Superintendent of Police, after a lengthy enquiry made with the assistance of a special officer, recently reported that of 351 members of a tribe called 'Bhatu' which infests the northern districts of Bengal, and especially Dinajpur, convictions had been traced against 222 and more than one conviction against 58. Yet section 75, Penal Code, had been used only five times. Several of these Bhatus had been convicted frequently. One Guru Dayal was imprisoned for three years and eight months under section 379 in 1873. He was subsequently convicted seven times under various *aliases* in seven different districts, for graver offences, each time receiving a lighter sentence than the first.

6. The fact was established to Mr. Fasson's satisfaction that the whole tribe is criminal and does not owe its record of convictions to the depravity of individual members. Even the women 'take a very active part in concealment of stolen property and obstructing the police.' Mr. Fassan estimated the number of Bhatus in Bengal at one or two thousand.

7. Besides the Bhatus there are numerous other equally criminal tribes at work in Bengal, *e.g.*, Maghaya Doms of Champaran and Saran and the Nepal Terai, the Kurnrias of Purneah and other northern districts, the Bedyas of Nuddea and Jessore, the Shandars of Pabna and Mymensingh, the Tooteas of Midnapur, and many other local tribes, to say nothing of criminal visitors from the Upper Provinces, such as the Barwars of Gonda, of whom no less than 896 have been convicted, and 30 more than once convicted under their own names or *aliases* in Bengal since 1880.

8. Most of the above are wandering criminals having no fixed homes, though they may have a rendezvous or head-quarters for a time in a particular locality. But even in the cases of professional criminals who have fixed residences, the difficulties the police have to contend with in establishing identity are very great, and where their enquiries are successful, it is often at the expense of numerous remands, much correspondence, and considerable outlay in sending about the accused or persons likely to recognize him.

9. With a view to ameliorate this state of things, the aid first of a *Police Gazette* and afterwards of photography was invoked. The *Police Gazette* has proved a very useful publication and has justified its existence in many ways. In the matter of identification of criminals it has perhaps been least useful, for the reason already given that unscientific descriptions of persons cannot be depended on. In 1890 the number of unknown prisoners whose rolls were published was 124, and of this number only a small fraction was identified by means of the *Police Gazette*.

10. In 1882 a photographer was attached to this office, whose duty it is to photograph criminals unidentified or liklely to revert to crime. Up to date 1,728 persons have been photographed, of whom only 68 have been identified by means of their portraits. Excluding the prime cost of the apparatus, the average cost per dozen *cartes* has been rather over Rs. 12. The shortcomings of photography are thus described by Dr. Mouat, late Inspector-General of Jails in Bengal:—"Although more exact than any other method, * * it has failed either to be reliable, or on the large scale manageable. Individuals not only undergo subtle changes of feature and form as age advances, and expression, on which so much reliance was once placed, can be so completely changed by a clever culprit, that however completely the fleeting impression produced by any of the instantaneous processes now known can be fixed on the negative, it often fails to secure the certain recognition on which alone absolute reliance can be placed. * * * Photography, therefore, is now relegated (in France) to a secondary position, and only used as an aid to identification established by other means.

11. I do not, however, propose to dispense altogether with photography, as if used with discrimination, it is, and will continue to be, a useful auxiliary. It is especially useful in the case of criminals who ply their calling openly, and who, without being arrested, give their victims a chance of recognizing them. Such are professional poisoners, utterers of base coin, railway pickpockets, and cheats of various kinds.. In these cases we often feel sure that the offence is the work of an old hand; we have the victim to identify him yet the trouble and expense of bringing all the known criminals of the particular class before the complainant is prohibitive. Here photography is in its element The portraits are shown to the injured man, and even if he fail to recognize among them his injurer, the field of enquiry is narrowed.

12. About the time that we were introducing photography, the French police, dissatisfied with it except as an ancillary method, were experimenting on anthropometry or a new and scientific system of measuring certain bony and, after maturity, immutable portions of the human frame, invented by M. Bertillon. The system is described in the following illustrated rules applicable to Bengal, which have been altered from time to time as our experience has increased. I am indebted to Mr. Giles, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, for the compilation of these rules, which are now as perfect as it is in our power to make them. As these measurements have been used for seven or eight years in France with signal success, 1,500 identifications having been established by their means up to August 1887 without a single failure, and as the system has been strongly commended by the British Ambassador at Paris, and Dr. Mouat (*vide* the Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, Volume XX, No. 2), I have no hesitation, after careful study on the spot, in recommending its adoption in Bengal.

13. At first I would confine the system to P. R. convicts, numbering about 5,000 in all, and to suspects in or out of jail, whose homes and antecedents are unknown. The total number of these two classes, which include of course wandering gangs of suspected thieves, may be roughly estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000, including the town of Calcutta. Later on it may be found desirable to include three times that number or even more, for it is not of course only persons of these two classes who repeat offences, and the only way to ensure all previous convictions being proved is to measure every person convicted. In France upwards of 130,000 persons have been measured.

14. The following is the manner in which I would work the system: the Sudder Court officer of every district should be skilled measurer and be supplied with a set of instruments and instructed to act, under the orders of the District Superintendent, in accordance with rules (1) to (3).

15. In the case of persons awaiting trial at sub-districts, either the instruments would be sent to the sub-districts, or the accused to the sudder, whichever might be found most convenient.

Judicial, dated 30th July 1885.

16. A set of instruments should also be supplied to each central jail, and a skilled measurer be appointed to test the entries on the P. R. slips [*vide* rule (3) (*a*)] as each convict is admitted, and to remeasure convicts about to be released. If competent and trustworthy officers of the Jail Department cannot be found to undertake this duty, a police officer would have to be attached to each central jail for the purpose.

17. A set of instruments would also be supplied to each of the three Inspectors of my Reserve, to the two Special Sub-Inspectors, and to the photographer. These six officers would be availabe for measurig such criminals at large as can be readily got at, *e.g.*, the Maghaya Doms, the Bedyas, gangs from up-country suspected of making periodical visits for criminal purposes, etc., etc In the case of the Barwars and other tribes registered in the Upper Provinces under the Criminal Tribes Act, the police of those Provinces would no doubt give assistance.

18. The cost of the three instruments shown in Plate I, which alone are necessary, is in Calcutta, including a box to keep them in, about Rs. 23-10 per set. The cost of all the sets required would therefore be as follows :—

		Rs.	A.	P.
48 sets (1 for each district, including railways) at		1,134	0	0
7 „ (1 „ central jail)		165	6	0
6 „ (for the Inspector General's office)		141	12	0
Total ...		1,441	2	0

19. There would besides be the cost of an almirah (Plate IX) in which to keep the roll-cards in the central office, and the cost of the cards themselves. To meet all these charges, I ask sanction to an expenditure of Rs. 2,000. The roll-cards would take the place of, and not be an addition to, the descriptive rolls now in use. They are simpler, and on the whole easier to prepare, yet contain more information, and will save a good deal of trouble. It is not imperative that they shall be produced as evidence of identity. They may at first be used merely to facilitate the finding of the evidence required by law to prove a previous conviction. The accuracy of the system has, however, been placed beyond doubt by the experiences of the French police, and, on a smaller scale, of ourselves. It can be demonstrated mathematically that the chances of a mistake due to coincidence of measurements are exceedingly small. I have ascertained by careful experiment that among 1,000 persons the greatest number of identical measurements under each of our six heads is as follows :—

Length of head	140 or $\frac{1}{7}$ nearly.
Width „ „	175 „ $\frac{1}{6}$ „
Length of middle finger	153 „ $\frac{1}{6}$ „
Length of forearm	54 „ $\frac{1}{18}$ „
Length of foot	80 „ $\frac{1}{12}$ „
Height	61 „ $\frac{1}{16}$ „

Accepting these data and applying the inverse or inductive method, the probability that all six measurements will agree in any two individuals is $\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{7} \times \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{18} \times \frac{1}{12} \times \frac{1}{16} = \frac{1}{870,912}$ or 870,911 to 1. If, perchance, two criminals should be found whose measurements agreed, we should still have a *quasi*-scientific description of marks, scars, and peculiarities of person; and in the case of important criminals, the further aid of photographs by which to establish their identity. The probability of all these means failing us is indeed infinitesimal.

20. The scheme would be introduced gradually, only persons believed to be actually engaged in crime or likely soon to betake themselves to it being measured, and must not of course be expected to bear immediate fruit. Anthropometry took several years to establish itself on firm ground in France, and even with the advantage of the experiences of the French police we must not look for results for a year or so.

21. I have satisfied myself by careful experiment that there are no insuperable difficulties about it. Thirty-four police officers of various districts have already been put through a course of instruction, and have qualified themselves

13

to measure accurately. Among them are nine who have measured a large number of prisoners and become skilful at the work—their measurements rarely varying by more than one millimetre, and being in every respect trustworthy. Several gazetted officers have also learnt the system.

22. The total number of prisoners measured up to the 31st October is 1,649,* and the nominal cost of measuring them including the salaries of the police officers employed, but exclusive of travelling charges, which were small, was at the rate of Rs. 14-5-2 per 100.

*Alipore and Presidency Jails		589
Dacca Central Jail	„	... 268
Rajshahye „	„	... 372
Buxar „	„	... 395
Bhagulpore „	„	... 25
	Total	1,649

23. On receiving the sanction of Government, I will procure the necessary instruments, continue instructing police officers, and formally introduce the system.

BENGAL POLICE.

ANTHROPOMETRY.

Instructions for District Superintendents.

(1) When the real name, residence, and antecedents of a person convicted of, or about to be tried for, an offience rendering him liable to be registered in class (*b*) or (*c*) at a police-station are unknown, the District Superintendent or other competent person will carefully examine and measure him and fill in a roll-card (see Plate No. VIII) in accordance, so far as is possible, with the accompanying instructions. This roll-card will then be despatched to the office of the Inspector-General of Police to be compared with the roll-cards there kept.

(2) If on such comparison in the Inspector General's office it appears that the accused person has been previously convicted, the necessary particulars will be filled in, and the roll-card be returned to the District Superintendent, for information. If no such person is traceable, then, (1) in the case of a convict the roll-card will be retained and filed, an intimation to that effect being sent, to the District Superintendent; (2) in the case of a person about to be tried, the roll-card will be returned to the District Superintendent with a request that it may be resubmitted if the person be convicted.

(3) Whenever a convicted person, whose real name and residence are known, is placed in class (*c*) by a District Superintendent, a similar roll-card will be prepared and sent to the office of the Inspector General for record there—

(*a*) The measurement and description of every such person will be copied from the roll-card before its despatch, on to the back of the P. R. slip by the District Superintendent, in order that the Superintendent of the jail to which the slip is sent may note them in the jail registers.

(*b*) On the release from jail of any such prisoner he will be carefully remeasured and compared with his roll. If any discrepancies are found, the fact will be communicated with the notice of release, or otherwise, to the District Superintendent, who will at once prepare and send a fresh card with corrected roll to the office of Inspector General.

Instructions for preparing rolls.

(4) The number of each roll or card will be left blank to be filled in in the office of the Inspector General.

(5) All names, whether of persons or places, should be written very legibly.

(6) In the case of Mahomedans, their sect (Syad, Moghal, Pathan, Sheik) will be entered under the head *caste*.

(7) Religion will be entered briefly as Hindu, Mahomedan, Christian, &c.

(8) The mother-tongue of the subject must, if possible, be carefully ascertained, as rolls are classified in accordance with it in the office of the Inspector General. If it cannot be exactly ascertained, the fact will be stated.

(9) Previous convictions will be entered chronologically and as briefly as possible. It will be sufficient to note the name of district, length of sentence, date of sentence, and section of Code under which punished, thus:—Pubna, two years, 3-2-79, Section 457, I. P. C.

(10) Before beginning to measure the subject, the accuracy of the instruments will be tested by means of the metal standard gauge (plate 1A) supplied with each set.

(*Measurements.*)

(11) The measurements will invariably be made in the presence of a trustworthy officer by a skilled person, with an assistant to whom he can dictate the figures without putting down his measuring instruments—

(*a*) The measurer must be careful to place himself and his subject in the positions indicated in the plates. It is essential to accuracy that these positions be closely observed.

(*b*) Each subject will be measured first by one skilled measurer, and then, if possible, by another. If the measurements agree, they will be entered in the roll. If they differ by only two millimetres or less, the mean of the measurements will be entered. If the difference is greater the measurements will be carefully taken and retaken until they fall within this limit.

(*c*) Where possible, the measurements and descriptions will be tested and certified to by a gazetted officer. The original measurements will not, however, be altered by a testing officer, until clearly proved by skilled measurers to be wrong. The testing should be so conducted that the measurer cannot possibly know the original measurements or he may be biased by his knowledge.

(12) To measure the length of the head, the measurer will sit in a chair, the subject squatting in front of him with his face towards the measurer's right (plate II.) One point of the compasses, or calipers (plate 1B) will be held with the right hand in the concavity above the bridge of the nose, whilst with the other point the maximum length to the back of the head (occipital bone) is ascertained. The opening of the compasses will then be fixed by a set-screw, and the correctness of the measurement checked by re-measuring. If the compasses have been opened one millimetre too little, the points will not pass, and if on the contrary, they have been opened too much, both points will not touch the head. To get the maximum measurement quickly and accurately, the vernier of the scale must be watched as it moves to and fro, and to be able to do this conveniently the instrument must be held in a nearly horizontal position.

(*N.B.—The set-screw must always be relaxed before the compasses are opened or shut, or they may be injured.*)

(13) The width of the head is taken with the subject still squatting, but facing the measurer. The measurement is taken across the widest part of the head, *i.e.*, from one parietal bone to the other, the compasses being manipulated as before. Care must be taken to remove hair from the spots where the points of the compasses touch the head (plate III).

(14) The length of the middle finger of the left hand is measured with the back of the graduated sliding rule (plate IV,) the instrument (plate 1C) being held inverted with the long arms pointing upwards, and the graduated bar under the measurer's right arm, both the subject and the measurer being in a standing position, face to face. The finger nail must be cut close, the finger bent to a right angle, and the point of the knuckle bone forced into the upper angle made by the short arms at the back of the instrument. The finger must be held straight and close to the instrument, and the sliding arm be pushed against the tip till the resistance of the bone is felt. It must not be pushed so hard as to compress the joints or bend the finger.

(15) The length of the left forearm is taken with the graduated sliding rule from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger. The forearm, bent so as to make an angle of rather more than 45° with the upper arm, will be placed for measurement on the scale held horizontally, with the anterior flat surface of the

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forearm downwards and in close contact with the metal. The measurement should be taken from the point of the elbow (ulna) to the tip of the middle finger, with the instrument held slightly out at the elbow end, so as to avoid the muscles above the elbow joint (plate V). The slide will be placed at the elbow end of the forearm, this being the most convenient position. The other arm of the rule will be drawn close to the finger end until the resistance of the bone is felt.

(16) To take the measurement of the left foot, the subject will be made to stand nearly upright on a low stool, with right foot raised, steadying himself by resting his hands on the back of a chair placed in front of him (plate VI). The left knee should not be bent. The measurer kneeling behind the subject will then place the sliding rule on the stool with the long arm against the great toe of the subject's left foot, the nail being previously cut close, and having drawn the rule towards him till he feels the resistance of the bone, will then push the sliding arm close against the heel until similar resistance is felt. The pressure must not be so great as to compress joints or raise the toe.

(*a*) The measurement of the foot will be taken with the bar of the sliding scale as nearly as possible close against the foot from toe to heel.

(*b*) If the second toe is longer than the great toe, as sometimes is the case, the measurement must be from the tip of the great toe and not from the tip of the second toe. A peculiarity of this kind will always be noted on the card under the head "Peculiarities."

(17) The height will be taken in the usual way, but with greater accuracy, and will be recorded in feet, inches, and quarter inches. To get the maximum height the head must be bent downwards a little (plate VII). The other measurements will be recorded in centimetres and millimetres, not in feet and inches.

(18) Taking the measurements need not occupy more than five minutes, the search for scars, &c., five minutes, entry of name, &c., five minutes, so that the total operation may be completed in about fifteen minutes.

(19) Experience gathered from the measurement of nearly 1,30,000 subjects shows that the measurements can be taken within two millimetres at most, and that in no two cases do all the measurements of one subject agree exactly with those of another.

(20) It is of little use taking the measurements of any but full-grown persons.

N.B.—Women will never under any circumstances be subjected to measurement.

Peculiarities of appearance, &c.

(21) These will be described briefly, but as definitely as possible.

(22) The complexion will be described as fair, medium, or dark, as the case may be. The term 'wheat complexion' will not be used.

(23) The figure will be described as thin, medium, or fat. Stoops, humpbacks, inverted toes, and other deformities will be noted.

(24) The manner in which hair on the head and face is worn will be described, and, if shaven, the fact will be mentioned. The existence of much hair on the breast, arms, &c., should also be noted.

(*Marks and scars*).

(25) The size and nature of all marks and scars of the face, arms, hands, legs, feet, body, and their exact position with reference to two given and fixed points must also be accurately recorded. Nothing is easier than to describe the exact position of a mark or scar. On the back it must be a certain distance from the spinal column, and above or below the seventh vertebra. On the face there are the nostrils, the bridge of the nose, the corners of the mouth, eyes, eyebrows, &c., and on the breast and belly, the median line, the nipples, the sternum, and the navel. For the arm there is the shoulder, the elbow and the wrist, and for the fingers the phalanges and joints.

N.B.—The following kinds of marks and scars should be searched for:—

Birth-marks.—Such as moles, warts, squints, harelips, strawberry marks, &c.

Disease marks.—Made by small-pox, leprosy, &c.

Accidental marks.—Resulting from burns, scalds, cuts, loss of limbs, injuries to eyes, &c.

Artificial marks.—Caused by vaccination, inoculation, boring of ears and noses, blistering, cupping, tattooing.

Marks of circumcision should not be searched for.

Age marks.—Such as decay or loss of teeth, baldness, &c.

(26) The subject should be examined and measured for marks in the position of a soldier at attention. Where possible, the two fixed points selected should be so situated as, with the mark or scar, to form a right angle or nearly so, thus :—

F. P.——————— Mark

F. P.

The height of a mark from the ground may sometimes be a good index to its position.

The positions of marks and scars will be ascertained with a rule, tape, or piece of paper carefully marked to millimetres.

(27) Birth-marks, scars, cuts, tattooing or any other permanent marks on the posterior, anterior, external, or internal, parts of forearms should be measured from the wrist and elbow-joint. Similarly, marks, etc., on the upper arm should be measured from the shoulder and elbow-joints, marks, etc., on hands and palms being measured from wrist, tip of fingers and knuckles.

(28) Marks, etc., on the breast should be measured from the sternum bone [upper part of the median line], collar-bone and nipples, and those on the belly and sides of the body should be measured from the median line, nipples and waist.

(29) Marks, etc., on the back should be measured from the spinal column, the seventh and most prominent vertebra on the back of the neck, and where convenient from the hip-bone also. Marks, etc., on the thighs should be measured from the knee-joints, and those on legs and shins from the knee-joints and ankle-joints.

(30) It is sufficient to record three, or at most four, conspicuous and permanent marks if their position is accurately indicated. With a view to facilitate work, they should be searched for and recorded in the following order:—

i) Marks and scars on head and neck; (ii) ditto on right arm beginning at the shoulder; (iii) ditto on left arm, ditto ditto; (iv) ditto on front of trunk, breast, belly; (v) ditto on back of trunk; (vi) ditto on right thigh, including buttocks; (vii) ditto on right leg below knee; (viii) ditto on right foot; (ix) ditto on left thigh, including buttocks; (x) ditto on left leg below knee; (xi) ditto on left foot.

Those marks and scars which are most conspicuous should be marked on the left-hand margin of the roll with an asterisk.

(31) The dates of measurement and signatures of measurers and testers will be entered at the foot of each roll.

(Photography.)

(32) Space is left on the roll for two photographs, one of which should be in profile (right side) and the other in full face exactly. The light should be from the left for the full face and perpendicularly from above for the profile. The light and distance of apparatus from the subject should be as near as possible the same in all cases. The negatives should never be touched up in the slightest degree.

(33) A graduated ruler should be held or fixed alongside the face of the subject to show the relative position of each feature.

(34) The photographs will be affixed to the rolls in the office of the Inspector General of Police.

ARRANGEMENT OF ROLL-CARDS.

(35) In order to be able to find the roll-card of an accused or other person believed or known to have been previously measured and about whose name there

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may be doubt, it is necessary to arrange the roll-cards, if there are many of them, upon some system based upon the differences in the measurements. The following system has been adopted in the office of the Inspector General of Police, Bengal.

(36) An almirah is constructed containing 27×27 = 729 pigeon holes. Each pigeon-hole is large enough to hold about 50 cards, and measures $5\frac{7}{8}$″ *in* length, $1\frac{3}{4}$″ in height and 10″ in depth. This provides space for 36,450 roll-cards—more than will be required for some years to come. The upper and the right-hand rims of the almirah are about three inches wide, and each rim is divided by two lines into three longitudinal spaces in which are painted between perpendicular lines the letters by means of which the pigeon-hole containing the required roll-card may be traced. The outermost longitudinal spaces on the top and side rim of the almirah are divided by means of short perpendicular lines each into three divisions, marked "long," "medium," "short," each division extending over or against nine pigeon-holes, and any two of them, one at the top and the other at the side, governing a parallelogram of 9×9 = 81 pigeon-holes.

(37) These parallelograms of 81 pigeon-holes are again sub-divided by means of similar marks and perpendicular lines on the middle longitudinal spaces on the top and side rims of the almirah, extending over and against three pigeon-holes and governing smaller parallelograms, containing 3×3 = 9 pigeon-holes.

(38) Lastly, these smaller parallelograms of nine pigeon holes are similarly divided and marked on the inner longitudinal spaces on the top and side rim opposite each line of pigeon-holes, so that any two marks, one at the top and the other at the side, point to a single pigeon hole.

(39) For convenience sake the almirah is constructed in three pieces, each measuring, over all, 5'-10½" in height, 4'-10⅞" in width, 10" in depth, and containing 243 pigeon holes, or one-third of the whole number. A plan of the whole almirah is annexed (plate IX).

(40) The words "long," "medium," "short," refer to the measurements, which in Bengal are six in all, *viz.*, 1) head—length of, (2) head—width of, (3) left middle finger, (4) left forearm, (5) left foot, (6) height. The cards are classed for each measurement as "long," "medium," or "short," and arranged in the almirah accordingly.

(41) Cards can be rightly placed or found when wanted by means of the following simple process of elimination. Two measurements are taken first, say length and width of head, these being least liable to variation. The outermost rim at the top of the almirah is assigned to length and the outermost rim at the side to width of head. Then, if the length recorded on a card is "long," it will belong to a pigeon-hole situated somewhere in that third of the whole almirah which on the outermost rim is marked "long." This reduces the area of search to one-third of the whole almirah, or 243 pigeon-holes.

(42) Supposing the width of the head recorded on the card is "short," then the position of the card must be somewhere within that portion of the third of the whole almirah which lies to the searcher's right of the outermost space in the side rim of the almirah marked "short," and is neither above nor below it. This reduces the area of search to a parallelogram containing 9×9 = 81 pigeon-holes.

(43) Next take two other measurements, say length of left middle finger and of forearm, and working with the marks in the middle longitudinal space of the upper and side rims, repeat the above operation within the parallelogram of 27 pigeon-holes. This will still further reduce the area of search to a parallelogram of 9 pigeon-holes.

(44) Lastly, take the remaining two measurements and again repeat the operation, using the inner space of the rim. This will bring the searcher to the pigeon-hole required.

(45) The different measurements must of course always be applied in the same order and manner. When the figures taken from the card are found to be on the boundary of two sets of measurements, *i.e.*, between 'long' and 'medium, or 'medium' and 'short,' search must be made in both of the adjacent divisions.

(46) The number of roll-cards kept in each pigeon-hole will depend upon the total number of roll-cards to be kept in the almirah, and will be approximately that number divided by 729. With a total of 7,290 roll-cards the number in each pigeon-hole would be about ten; and aided by the description of marks and scars and two photographs, there will never be any difficulty in finding, among such a small number, the particular roll-card wanted.

(47) If the total number of roll-cards should become very large, say 36,450 giving 50 cards to each pigeon-hole, the cards in each pigeon-hole may be divided into three bundles—one for Hindustani, another for Bengali, and a third for "others,"—according to the mother tongue of the subject, a sub-division which would greatly reduce the number of cards to be examined.

(48) As medium measurements are naturally very much more numerous than large and small measurements, it is necessary to limit arbitrarily the measurements to be classed under these heads, or there would be a great excess of roll-cards under the head "medium" which would be productive of inconvenience in more ways than one. With a view, then, to equalise the number of roll-cards under each head, the limits "long," "medium," and "short," measurements are determined as follows.

(49) Take 1,000, or any number of cards, and beginning with one measurement, say height, sort the cards into heaps according to the heights recorded on them, making a heap for every inch from the lowest to the highest measurements. Then note the number of roll-cards in each heap and divide the heaps into three batches of heaps, each with as near as possible the same number of cards. This will show the required limits. Repeat the operation for the other five measurements, substituting millimetres for inches, and noting results.

(50) The results arrived at in the office of Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, experimenting with between 1,100 and 1,300 cards, were as follow :—

LENGTH OF HEAD.

400 out of 1,193 cards 18·6 upwards to 20·1—A range of 15 millimetres	Long.
386 out of 1,193 cards 18·1 to 18·5½—A range of 5½ millimetres	Medium.
407 out of 1,193 cards 18·05 down to 16·7—A range of 13¼ millimetres	Short.

WIDTH OF HEAD.

405 out of 1,210 cards 14 cm. 4½ mm. to 16·2—A range of 17¼ millimetres	Long.
362 out of 1,210 cards 14½ to 14·4—A range of 3¼ millimetres	Medium.
443 out of 1,210 cards 14·0 downwards to 13·0—A range of 10 millimetres	Short.

LEFT MIDDLE FINGER.

422 out of 1,233 cards 11¼ to 12·6—A range of 15¼ millimetres	Long.
417 out of 1,233 cards 10·6 to 11·0—A range of 4 millimetres	Medium.
394 out of 1,233 cards 10·5½ down to 9 cm.—A range of 15½ millimetres	Short.

LEFT FOREARM.

408 out of 1,233 cards 46·1½ to 52·3—A range of 59½ millimetres	Long.
414 out of 1,233 cards 44·4 to 46·1—A range of 17 millimetres	Medium.
411 out of 1,233 cards 44·3½ downwards to 35·6	Short.

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LEFT FOOT.

400 out of 1,210 cards 25·2½ to 28 cm.—A range of 27½ millimetres	Long.
416 out of 1,210 cards 24·3 to 25·2—A range of 9 millimetres	Medium.
394 out of 1,210 cards 24·2½ downwards to 22 cm.—A range of 22½ millimetres	Short.

HEIGHT.

381 out of 1,112 cards 5'-5" to 6'-1"—A range of 8 inches	Long.
371 out of 1,112 cards 5'-5" to 5'-4¾"—A range of 1 inches	Medium.
360 out of 1,112 cards 4'-9" to 5'-2¾"—A range of 5¾ inches	Short.

(51) Instead of almirahs the following method of keeping the cards can be adopted. Place the cards in books, like photographs in an album, keeping all the cards belonging to a pigeon-hole together, and leaving sufficient space for the insertion of others. Old discarded registers might be used for the purpose. The simplest index would then be a plan of the almirah, with the numbers of the pages of the books at which the cards are to be found written on each pigeon-hole. Another and more complex index might be made by arranging the six measurements under all possible combinations, and noting against each where cards are to be found.

(52) Whatever method is used for arranging and keeping the roll-cards here should be an alphabetical list of the names of the persons to whom, they refer, with a serial number to each letter and space for adding names.

Judicial, dated 30th July 1885.

PLATE NO. VIII.

I. G.'s Office Serial No. F 523. *Full name, with* aliases—JATU SHEKH.

Caste—Shekh.

Religion—Musalman.

Mother-tongue—Bengali.

Profession—Cultivation.

Father's { *Name—Mansoor Shekh.*

Village—Amtala.

Police-station—Netrakona.

District—Mymensingh.

Convictions—Mymensingh, 1 *year,* 9-3-91.

Section 110, *C. P. C.*

FOR PHOTOGRAPH. FULL FACE.	FOR PHOTOGRAPH. PROFILE.

		Cent.	Mille.			Cent.	Mille.
Head { *Length*	... ...	18	7	*Left forearm*	... ...	48	0
Width	... ...	14	0	„ *foot*	... ...	26	3
Left middle finger	... ...	11	4			*Feet.*	*Inches.*
				Height	... ...	5	3

Peculiarities of speech, gait, appearance, etc.—Dark complexion ; oblong face ; lower lip and nose very thick ; wears large beard and moustache ; breast and belly hairy.

Age on 19-10-91 *between* 45 *and* 50 *years.*

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MARKS AND SCARS.

I. A round scar of the size of a 4-anna bit on the forehead, in a line with the bridge of the nose, 6·2 perpendicularly above the concavity.

II. A deep spleen mark on the right upper arm, anterior, 18·5 below the shoulder joint, and 11·5 above the elbow joint.

III. Right forearm inoculated, 8·3 above the wrist, and 7·4 below the elbow joint.

IV. An oblong scar 4 cm. long, 2 cm. wide; 3·5 horizontally to the right of the sternum bone, and 12·5 obliquely above the right nipple.

V.

VI. A wart on the left shoulder blade, 5 cm. to the left of spinal column and 14 cm. obliquely below the 7th vertebra.

VII.

VIII.

IX.

X.

XI.

Measured on the 19-10-91, *at Dacca, by* Mohammad Khurshed,

Special Sub-Inspector.

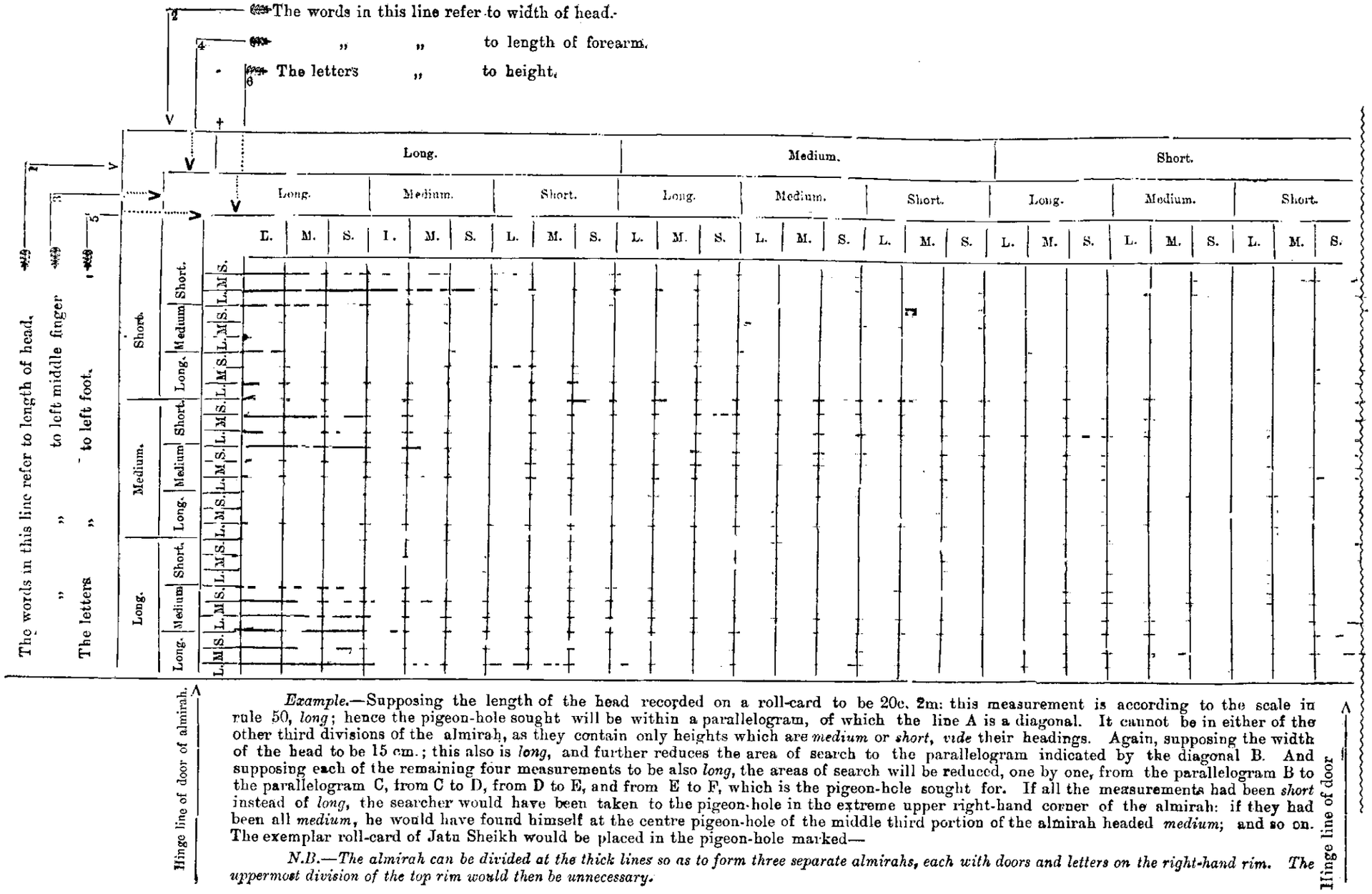
Tested on the 18-11-91, *at Alipur, by*

A. B.,

District Superintendent.

Entered in the Jail Register on the.....

PLATE NO. IX.


The words in this line refer to width of head.
" " to length of forearm.
The letters " to height.
The words in this line refer to length of head.
" " to left middle finger
The letters " to left foot.
Long.
Medium.
Short.
L. M. S.
Hinge line of door of almirah.
Hinge line of door

Example.—Supposing the length of the head recorded on a roll-card to be 20c. 2m: this measurement is according to the scale in rule 50, *long*; hence the pigeon-hole sought will be within a parallelogram, of which the line A is a diagonal. It cannot be in either of the other third divisions of the almirah, as they contain only heights which are *medium* or *short*, *vide* their headings. Again, supposing the width of the head to be 15 cm.; this also is *long*, and further reduces the area of search to the parallelogram indicated by the diagonal B. And supposing each of the remaining four measurements to be also *long*, the areas of search will be reduced, one by one, from the parallelogram B to the parallelogram C, from C to D, from D to E, and from E to F, which is the pigeon-hole sought for. If all the measurements had been *short* instead of *long*, the searcher would have been taken to the pigeon-hole in the extreme upper right-hand corner of the almirah: if they had been all *medium*, he would have found himself at the centre pigeon-hole of the middle third portion of the almirah headed *medium*; and so on. The exemplar roll-card of Jatu Sheikh would be placed in the pigeon-hole marked—

N.B.—The almirah can be divided at the thick lines so as to form three separate almirahs, each with doors and letters on the right-hand rim. The uppermost division of the top rim would then be unnecessary.

Judicial, dated 30th July 1885.

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Proceedings of the Government of Mysore,

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras, Judicial Department, No. 825, dated 2nd May 1892.

Read the following paper:—

No. 1454, dated, Ootacamund, 5th April 1892.

From—A. G. CARDEW, Esq., M.A., C.S, Acting Inspector General of Jails.

To—The Chief Secretary to Government of Madras.

I have the honor to submit the following reply to G. O., dated 20th August 1891, No. 1639. The file connected with this order was handed over to me by Colonel McDonald Smith when making over charge of the department, with a note, dated 4th February 1892, of which a copy is enclosed.

2. The objections taken by Colonels Porteous and Weldon to the adoption of the so-called Anthropometrical system of identification are briefly—

(1) that the system is too scientific and too dependent on extreme nicety of measurement to be adopted in India;

(2) that, if adopted, it might lead to serious errors, intentional or otherwise, in identification, and to other difficulties which do not now exist;

(3) that it is not wanted.

3. The idea that the proposed system is dependent on such extreme nicety of measurement as to be impracticable in this country is derived from the perusal of the books on the subject forwarded by Colonel McDonald Smith, without any practical illustration of the working of the system. When I was in Bengal in January last, I took advantage of my visit to examine the practical carrying on of Anthropometry in that province. When visiting the Bhagalpur Central Jail, I saw the process of measurement being actually applied by a native Sub-Inspector and Head Constable of Police, and when in Calcutta, I had an interview with the Inspector General of Police and was furnished by him, confidentially, with the copies of records referred to below. As regards the actual work of measurement, there can be no question that there is nothing difficult or impracticable about it. The seven plates herewith forwarded, and obtained in Bengal, show very clearly the processes necessary and how simple they are. All the measurements except those of the head and of height are taken with an instrument of not greater complexity than that which a shoemaker in England uses to take the size of one's foot. The measure for the head is in no way more complicated and there is not the slightest difficulty in bringing the sides of the instrument to bear on the broadest and longest point of the head. The height measure differs little from the ordinary one. Experience in Bengal has shown that an average Police Inspector or Head Constable can learn to measure with perfect accuracy in a very short time. In fact the actual work of measurement is by no means the most difficult point in the introduction of the system, and the idea that it is too complicated for adoption in India is entirely due to the absence of sufficient information.

4. The second objection is that the system might lead to intentional or unintentional mistakes in identification. This view, like the former, is due to the real working of the scheme not being clearly understood. The measurements, which in other words constitute the prisoner's description, would not usually be put in evidence before a Court, unsupported by further testimony, as a proof of previous conviction. They would be used as the means by which the police would ascertain the prisoner's identity, ascertain in what jail he underwent his earlier sentence, and either produce oral evidence from these to identify him or so completely reveal his past history that further denial would be impossible and the prisoner would admit his antecedents. The results of Anthropometry are, in fact, intended to be used in the main out of Court as supplying the necessary clue to a criminal's identity and enabling the police to follow it up and obtain full evidence of previous convictions. What the other difficulties, not now existing, to which it might lead are, I do not see.

As Mr. Madhava Rao, the Inspector General of Police, is also in favor of the system, I am directed to suggest for the consideration of Government, the desirability of issuing instructions, similar to those contained in the Bengal Police Circular No. 1 of 1893 herewith returned.

Letter No 21427—J. F. 195-92, dated 24th June 1893, from the Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore, to the Registrar to the Inspector General of Prisons in Mysore.

Adverting to your letter No. 450, dated 8th ultimo, suggesting the introduction into the Mysore State of the Bertillon system of Anthropometry, I am directed to state that the proposed system is, in the opinion of the Government, one of very great interest; but it is feared that it is a good deal in advance of the present requirements of the State. Its adoption may therefore be differed till at least the surrounding Districts of Madras and Bombay see their way to introducing and working it.

Letter No. 2884—336-92, dated 24th August 1893, from the First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, to the Dewan of Mysore.

I am directed to refer you to letter No. 8732—J. 492-92, dated the 20th December 1892, from your office, and to enquire when the final views of the Darbar on the introduction into the Jails in Mysore of the Bertillon system of Anthropometry, may be expected.

Letter No. 4210—J. F. No. 195-92, dated 1st September 1893, from the Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore, to the First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore.

In reply to your letter No. 2884—336-92, dated 24th instant, regarding the introduction into the Jails in Mysore of the Bertillon system of Anthropometry, I am directed to say that the system is in the opinion of the Darbar one of very great interest, but it is feared that it is a good deal in advance of the present requirements of Mysore. The Darbar therefore consider that its adoption may be defered till at least in the surrounding Districts of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, the system is introduced and satisfactory results are secured.

2. Copies of the correspondence on the subject which has taken place between this office and the Inspector General of Prisons are enclosed for the information of the Resident.

Letter No. 3418—364, dated 16th April 1894, from the Inspector General of Police in Mysore, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore.

Adverting to the correspondence ending with your Memorandum No. 21428—J. F. 195-92, dated 24th June 1893, on the subject of the introduction of the Bertillon system of Anthropometry, I have the honor to urge the necessity of its immediate adoption by the Mysore Police.

2. It is stated in your No. 21427—J. F. 195-92, of the above date to the Inspector General of Prisons that though the proposed system is one of very great interest, it is a good deal in advance of the present requirements of the State and that its adoption may therefore be deferred till at least the surrounding Districts of Madras and Bombay see their way to introducing and working it.

3. With reference to the above remark, I am in a position to state that both the Madras and the Bombay * Governments have sanctioned the introduction and working of the system in those Presidencies, and that in Madras a number of Inspectors and Head Constables, drawn from the District, are now under training in the use of the new system.

* Extract of Government order enclosed for reference.

4. I think Mysore should not be behind-hand in introducing the improved system of measuring criminals, because I am convinced that the existing system for the identification of old offenders is imperfect in many respects, depending as it does on chance recognition of such offenders by the Police or Jail officers and on unscientific description of features and other peculiarities of person which are often difficult to describe accurately or are liable to change with the lapse of time. It should be further noted that the present system deals with each individual District and not the Province as a whole. Consequently it does not apply to wandering criminals who move from District to District supporting themselves by crime, or who, belonging to one District, commit crimes in a

5. The last objection is that the system is not wanted. The Government has observed that this assertion can hardly be admitted to be correct, and there is plenty of evidence that it is very far from being so. The Jail Reports show that in the five years ending 1891 as many as 1,627 criminals have been received into Jails, and there discovered to be previously convicted, regarding whom the police had no knowledge of their former crimes. But this is probably the least part of the matter, for, except in a few of the Central Jails, the recognition of previously convicted offenders has not received very much attention, and it may be assumed that more have escaped detection than have been recognized. Colonel Weldon remarks that natives as a rule cling to their own parts of the country, but I believe that it has been again and again reported by the Inspector General of Police that criminals in India now make large use of the railway and carry on their depredations at a distance from their homes. An old offender who was convicted in one District, and who is retired in another, would probably escape recognition, for the Police Order Book shows that no system of intercommunication between Districts exists. Lastly, it may be observed that if the cleverness of the Madras Policeman in recognizing his old acquaintances is so efficient and sufficient a means of identification, the use of any record of description is not apparent.

6 I believe that the objections which have been raised to the adoption of the French system of careful measurement of various parts of the body would not have occurred if the method had been known by some less pedantic name than Anthropometry. It has not been sufficiently recognized that the system is simply an extension and improvement of existing methods. It is already the practice to measure a man's height and to take his photograph. The French plan goes a little further and records a few more measurements. There is nothing mysterious or abstruse about the matter, which is simply an improved method of recording descriptions. As regards the practical application of the descriptions or measurements to police working, there may be difficulties of greater importance, but, so far as regards the necessity of improving the present style of description of prisoners, and so far as regards the ease and advantages of the French method, there can hardly be any doubt on the matter.

7. On these grounds I shall be glad to accept the offer of Government, and to be supplied with a set of instruments for each District, as well as for each Central Jail, except Russellkonda. The measurements of every prisoner admitted will then be recorded in accordance with the French system instead of in the present rough and unscientific manner. As regards prisoners convicted of offences under Chapters XII and XVII of the Indian Penal Code, a copy of the description thus recorded will be forwarded in the form shown in Plate VIII to my office, and will be placed on record here. Plate No. IX shows the ingenious manner in which descriptive cards can be arranged, so that a particular card can be found in a few seconds. If a prisoner is reconvicted of an offence under these chapters, the fact will be ascertained here and a measure will be obtained of the extent to which the police fail in recognizing old offenders. This will involve very little additional labor either on my office or the jails, and in a few years a large body of descriptions will be accumulated which will be of invaluable aid to the police when they adopt the system, as they will doubtless eventually have to do. The expenditure will be limited to the instruments, an almirah, the cost of cards and their postage, and possibly the deputation of a Deputy Jailor or Jailor for three or four months to give instruction in the method of measurement.

8. I have not here referred to the difficulties which undoubtedly exist in applying the system to police working. In a large and scattered Presidency there would be certain unavoidable difficulties to be met in bringing the information supplied by the improved system of description to bear *before trial*. This is the question which the Bengal Police are now about to try and work out. I enclose for the information of Government a copy of the letter which the Inspector General of Police, Bengal, addressed to his Government on the subject, and which shows

the plan to be adopted. I also enclose a copy of the Bengal rules, and I request that, when no longer required, these papers and the nine plates before referred to may be returned.

ENCLOSURE.

NOTE.

Replies have been received from Superintendents of all Central Jails now, on the Bertillon system of identification of old offenders.

Mr. Cavendish first originated the idea and of course approves.

Mr. Goodrich approves of it in Central Jails.

Mr. Gadsden approves, but shows the necessity of introducting it also in the District Jails of Cuddalore, Tanjore, Madura and Palamcottah, all on the lines of railway along which habituals work now to so great an extent.

Mr. Grimes, Mr. McCready and Mr. Tyrrell approve of the system, but show how it cannot be efficiently done by the present jail staff; as, to be thoroughly worked, it would require a trained man, as everything depends on the accuracy of the measurements. Mr. McCready wants the medical staff to undertake it. Mr. Symonds suggests other systems, but thinks this a good one if the Police department are directed to adopt the system also.

My own opinion is that unless the Police department work the system with the Jail department, it is of no use to introduce it. Admissions are so numerous in Central Jails now prisoners are being more concentrated, and specially at the Penitentiary, that it would be the work of one man to take and record the measurements properly. Then if only worked in Central Jails, records of the measurements in each case should be sent to District Jails affiliated to each Central Jail. This necessitates another clerk at least. But what really checks the introduction of the system is the want of co-operation by the police. It is for the benefit of the police chiefly that the system would be started. The only use of it in jails would be to classify prisoners, as after admission they (though old offenders) can get no extra sentence.

I hesitate to report on this, as Mr. Cardew may have other views; and as I am leaving the department for good and Mr. Cardew will have to work the system if introduced, I think it better that his views should be submitted to Government.

J. M. SMITH, *Colonel,*

The 4th February 1892. *Inspector General of Jails.*

Order thereon by the Government of Madras.

Mr. Cardew's proposals are approved, and the system should be introduced into all Central and District Jails (except that at Russellkonda) as quickly as men can be trained and instruments supplied.

2. The Government of Bengal will be asked to furnish this Government with a copy of its final orders on this subject.

No. 826, dated Fort St. George, 2nd May 1892.

From—The Hon'ble J. F. Price, Chief Secretary to Government of Madras.

To—The Chief Secretary to Government of Bengal.

It is understood that the Government of Bengal has at present under consideration proposals for the adoption by the police of the Bertillon system of measuring convicts; and I am directed to ask that you will kindly, with the permission of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, supply this Government with copies of the orders of the Government of Bengal on the subject.

Judicial, dated 30th July 1895.

Letter No. 8732—J. 492-92, dated 20th December 1892, to the First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore.

With reference to your letter No. 3379—336-92, dated 21st October 1892, (and reminder No. 4099—336-92, dated 19th instant) regarding the introduction of the Bertillon system of Anthropometry as a means of identification of old offenders by the Police, I am directed to state that the interesting subject is under consideration by the Inspector Generals of Prisons and Police under the Darbar, and that the final views of the Darbar will be communicated at an early date. Meanwhile I am to request that the Darbar may be favoured with one set of instruments employed in the system and two sets of plates to illustrate the proposals contained in the Bengal rules.

Letter No. 481—336-92, dated 8th February 1893, from the First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, to the Dewan of Mysore.

In reply to your letter No. 8732—J. 492-92, dated the 20th December 1892, I am directed to forward the accompanying copy of a Circular No. 1 of 1893, issued by the Inspector General of Police, Lower Provinces of Bengal, which contains instructions in connection with the Bertillon system of Anthropometry.

2. I am also to forward copy of Plates I-VIII, and to say that the instruments are not available in the Bengal Secretariat or at present obtainable in Calcutta, but that they can be obtained through Mr. Murray, Mathematical Instrument Maker, Dalhousie square Calcutta, or direct from M. Colas, No. 18, Rue Saint Gilles, Paris, or M. Radiquet No. 20, Rue Du Tage, Paris.

Letter No. 450, dated 8th May 1893, from the Registrar to the Inspector General of Prisons in Mysore, to the Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore.

In advertence to your letter No. 8733—J. 490-92, dated the 20th December last, forwarding for the opinion of the Inspector General of Prisons, letter No. 4 Police—504-508 of the 18th September 1892, with enclosures regarding the introduction into this Province of the Bertillon system of Anthropometry, I am directed to state that the Inspector General of Police and the Superintendents of the Jails at Bangalore and Mysore, who have been consulted, are in favor of introducing the system into the Province copies of their letters are annexed for the information of Government. The Inspector General of Police suggests the necessity of deputing an intelligent officer and an experienced Inspector to go to Bengal to be instructed in the methods of measuring convicts. This suggestion is deserving of consideration. Dr. Choksi is of the opinion that the system is a comprehensive one and affords unfailing means of identifying old offenders; but thinks that it should be worked out in all its details with scientific accuracy as, otherwise, it is likely to create confusion and make persons habitual criminals who are not so. He restricts the working of the system to men of sufficient education and intelligence not below the rank of Police Inspector after passing a test of proficiency in the subject. He, therefore, falls in with the suggestion of the Inspector General of Police to depute an officer from Mysore to Bengal and suggests that such officer should be of good standing and experience and of the rank of the District Superintendent of Police. In the several Jails of the Province, Dr. Choksi wishes the working of the system being left in the hands of the Medical officer in charge or the Hospital Assistant, under his directions. Dr. Benson also recommends the introduction of the system into the Jails.

In order that the introduction of the system into this Province may be useful, Dr. Choksi recommends the adoption of the system by the Police and Jails of the neighbouring Districts under British administration as, in his opinion, there is not much use in starting it here without the co-operation of the officers in the British Provinces bordering on Mysore.

It seems to the Inspector General of Prisons that the Bertillon system of Anthropometry may, with advantage, be introduced into the Jails in Mysore as affording great facilities for identifying old offenders, and should the Government accord their sanction, the instruments required will be obtained from either Calcutta or Paris and supplied to the Superintendents of the three Jails in Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga, and the needful instructions issued to the Superintendents to try the experiment and to report on the working of the system annually in their administration reports.

As Mr. Madhava Rao, the Inspector General of Police, is also in favor of the system, I am directed to suggest for the consideration of Government, the desirability of issuing instructions, similar to those contained in the Bengal Police Circular No. 1 of 1893 herewith returned.

Letter No 21427—J. F. 195-92, dated 24th June 1893, from the Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore, to the Registrar to the Inspector General of Prisons in Mysore.

Adverting to your letter No. 450, dated 8th ultimo, suggesting the introduction into the Mysore State of the Bertillon system of Anthropometry, I am directed to state that the proposed system is, in the opinion of the Government, one of very great interest; but it is feared that it is a good deal in advance of the present requirements of the State. Its adoption may therefore be differed till at least the surrounding Districts of Madras and Bombay see their way to introducing and working it.

Letter No. 2884—336-92, dated 24th August 1893, from the First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, to the Dewan of Mysore.

I am directed to refer you to letter No. 8732—J. 492-92, dated the 20th December 1892, from your office, and to enquire when the final views of the Darbar on the introduction into the Jails in Mysore of the Bertillon system of Anthropometry, may be expected.

Letter No. 4210—J. F. No. 195-92, dated 1st September 1893, from the Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore, to the First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore.

In reply to your letter No. 2884—336-92, dated 24th instant, regarding the introduction into the Jails in Mysore of the Bertillon system of Anthropometry, I am directed to say that the system is in the opinion of the Darbar one of very great interest, but it is feared that it is a good deal in advance of the present requirements of Mysore. The Darbar therefore consider that its adoption may be defered till at least in the surrounding Districts of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, the system is introduced and satisfactory results are secured.

2. Copies of the correspondence on the subject which has taken place between this office and the Inspector General of Prisons are enclosed for the information of the Resident.

Letter No. 3418—364, dated 16th April 1894, from the Inspector General of Police in Mysore, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore.

Adverting to the correspondence ending with your Memorandum No. 21428—J. F. 195-92, dated 24th June 1893, on the subject of the introduction of the Bertillon system of Anthropometry, I have the honor to urge the necessity of its immediate adoption by the Mysore Police.

2. It is stated in your No. 21427—J. F. 195-92, of the above date to the Inspector General of Prisons that though the proposed system is one of very great interest, it is a good deal in advance of the present requirements of the State and that its adoption may therefore be deferred till at least the surrounding Districts of Madras and Bombay see their way to introducing and working it.

3. With reference to the above remark, I am in a position to state that both the Madras and the Bombay * Governments have sanctioned the introduction and working of the system in those Presidencies, and that in Madras a number of Inspectors and Head Constables, drawn from the District, are now under training in the use of the new system.

Extract of Government order enclosed for reference.

4. I think Mysore should not be behind-hand in introducing the improved system of measuring criminals, because I am convinced that the existing system for the identification of old offenders is imperfect in many respects, depending as it does on chance recognition of such offenders by the Police or Jail officers and on unscientific description of features and other peculiarities of person which are often difficult to describe accurately or are liable to change with the lapse of time. It should be further noted that the present system deals with each individual District and not the Province as a whole. Consequently it does not apply to wandering criminals who move from District to District supporting themselves by crime, or who, belonging to one District, commit crimes in a

different District. There can be no doubt that many an old offender who, under Section 75, Indian Penal Code, is liable to enhanced punishment, manages to escape with a light sentence quite inadequate to his deserts, owing to the want of proper identification. The new system will remedy these defects, and place the identity of old offenders beyond question, in whatever part of the country the crime may have been committed. It has been worked with great success in Bengal and I would strongly recommend its introduction into Mysore.

5. Of course the system will have to be worked conjointly by the Police and the Jail Departments.

6. Should the Government be pleased to sanction my proposals, it will be necessary to depute a Police and a Jail officer to study the working of the system in Bengal, particularly the mode of bringing the information supplied by the improved system of description to bear *before trial*. I shall be glad to undertake the trip to Calcutta on this account and the Superintendent of the Bangalore Central Jail may be deputed from the Jail Department for the same purpose.

7. Early orders are solicited.

Extract from the Bombay Gazette, dated 31st March 1894.

THE BERTILLON SYSTEM OF IDENTIFICATION.

The following resolution was issued last evening:—The Government of India should be informed, in reply to their letter No. 328, dated the 11th July 1893, that, as stated in the letter from this Government (No. 1202, dated the 24th February, 1893), the advantages of having a uniform system of Anthropometry throughout India are fully recognized by the Governor in Council, and that, after a perusal of Mr. Henry's explanation of the Bertillon system as worked in Bengal, his Excellency in Council concurs in thinking that those advantages must be held to outweigh the drawbacks which were anticipated a year ago from the temporary unsettling of the system which had been introduced in this Presidency.

The Inspector General of Police, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, the Commissioner in Sind, and the Inspector General of Prisons should be informed that it is the desire of Government that the system should be introduced at once into this Presidency, and they should be directed to take such steps towards effecting changes in the present system as may be necessary. It should be pointed out to the Inspector General of Police that, in the event of difficulties arising, the Governor in Council will consider the advisability of deputing an officer to Bengal to study the system.

The cost of introducing the Bertillon system is estimated approximately at Rs. 1,500, and any charges up to this amount which may be incurred will be sanctioned by Government on being reported.

Proceedings of the Government of Mysore, No. 22834-5—J. F. 195-92, dated 21st June 1894.

ORDER THEREON.—The Government are not convinced of the Bertillon system of Anthropometry being required as an aid to the Police in the present state of the country but the Anthropometric instruments may be bought and tried and the result reported to Government.

Should Thumb Impressions be taken?

Letter No. 2655—336-92, dated 3rd August 1894, from the First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, to the Dewan of Mysore.

With reference to correspondence ending with your letter No. 4210—J. F. 195-92, dated the 1st September 1893, I am directed to forward a copy of the * papers noted on the margin which contain details of the working in Bengal of the Anthropometric system for the identification of criminals.

* Letter from the Government of Bengal No. 1786 J, dated the 10th April 1893 and enclosures, (with 3 spare copies).

2. The Government of India, as at present advised, are of opinion that it will be desirable when the Anthropometric system has been introduced into British India to extend it, *as far as possible to Native States.* A further communication on the subject will be addressed to you in due course, meanwhile, the papers now forwarded may be usefully referred to for the purpose of acquiring a practical knowledge of the details of the system.

Letter No. 236, dated the 18th August 1894, from the Registrar to the Inspector General of Prisons, to the Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore.

I am directed to state that the Inspector General of Prisons recommended to Government the introduction of the Bertillon system of Anthropometry into the Mysore State in his letter No. 450, dated 8th May 1893, but the Government expressed their opinion that the proposed system was a good deal in advance of the then requirements of the State, and that its adoption might be deferred till at least the surrounding Districts of Madras and Bombay saw their way to introducing and working it.

2. I am directed to address the Government again on the subject, as this system has not only been adopted by the various Local Governments in India, but also it has been reported to have been very successful.

3. This system was recommended by the Government of India to all the Local Governments, who, however, being reluctant to introduce it on the strength of such recommendation alone, anxiously waited to see the results of its working in Bengal where it was first adopted.

4. The Madras Government sanctioned the trial of this system in the Central and the District Jails practically in 1893, but the system began to be worked fully only from the middle of January 1894. In spite of the very short trial received by this system in Madras, the Inspector General of prisons in Madras thinks that it has certainly, in a very great measure, improved the methods of description followed in Jails, and that this result alone is a sufficient justification for its adoption (*vied* page 7, para 22 of the Administration Report of Jails for 1893).

5. The Chief Commissioner of Assam who at first put off the adoption of this system pending the results of the experiment tried in Bengal and other Provinces, having been satisfied that it has proved itself to be most satisfactory, accorded his sanction to the introduction of the same into some parts of Assam (*vide* page 2, para 8 of the Resolution on the Jail Administration Report of Assam for 1893).

6. In fact this system is being tried as an experimental measure throughout India; but it has received the most extensive trial in the Bengal Presidency, and the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal in Government Resolution No. 493, P. D., dated 7th June 1894, speaks of the system in the following terms.

"The Inspector General of Prisons considers that there is still much room for increased accuracy in registering reconvictions, but the improvement already effected is satisfactory, and with the extension of the Anthropometrical system for the identification of habitual offenders, a further improvement may be expected. The system has made rapid strides during the year (*vied* page 2, para 6 of the Resolution quoted above)."

7. The Inspector General of Prisons fully believes that the system will prove a success. He is of the opinion that the necessity for identifying habitual offenders is as great here as elsewhere; and I am accordingly directed to propose for the favorable consideration of Government, that the Anthropometric system may, with advantage, be adopted and worked in the Mysore Jails also. Detailed proposals as to how the system has to be first introduced, as to how men ought to be trained, and regarding various other particulars will be submitted after the result of this reference is known. A copy of the printed previous correspondence on the subject is herewith forwarded, for ready reference.

Judicial, dated 30th July 1895.

No. 14904—J. 887, DATED, BANGALORE, 8TH MARCH 1895.

ORDER THEREON.—The question of introducing into Mysore the Bertillon system of Anthropometry is under contemplation of Government, and, as suggested in letter No. 2655—336 92, dated the 3rd August 1894, from the First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, communicated to the Inspector General of Prisons with Government Proceedings No. 2598-9—J. F. 195-92 of the 11th idem, steps may be taken in the meanwhile for obtaining a practical knowledge of the details of the system.

V. N. NARASIMMIYENGAR,
General Secretary.

To—The Registrar to the Inspector General of Prisons in Mysore.

Letter No. 2824, dated 23rd July 1895, from the First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, to the Dewan of Mysore.

Reverting to your letter No. 4210—J. F. 195-92, dated the 1st September 1893, and in continuation of this office letter No. 3318—336-92 of the 8th November 1894, I am directed to state that Anthropometric system for the identification of criminals has been generally adopted in British India on the basis of the Bengal rules three copies of which are enclosed.

2. When in Calcutta the Resident carefully examined the system and was surprised at the rapid success which had attended its introduction. The Government of Bombay which had introduced a different system was convinced that the system of Bengal was preferable and altered its system to suit. The advanced position held by Mysore in administration renders it certain that the co-operation of British and Mysore Police in working the scheme will be productive of excellent results and on a reference to the Government of India, the Governor General in Council has approved the Resident's proposal for effecting this object, I am now to ask you to move the Darbar to take steps for the adoption of the system at an early dete.

3. For facility of reference and detection, it is important that the Anthropometric records should be concentrated in as small a number of bureaux as possible. It has accordingly been suggested that the records of the State of Mysore should be kept with those of the Madras Government with which it is geographically most closely connected. But if the Mysore Government prefer to form a separate bureaux of their own, there will be no objection, provided that the information obtained is at the disposal of the Government of India. In the former alternative, the various measurement cards would be forwarded to the Inspector General of Police, in Madras, in original, for record; in the latter alternative, copies of the cards would be sent to the Inspector General for information. In either case, in order to ensure that the measurements are sufficiently accurate it would be advisable to periodically depute a skilled officer to check some of them on the spot.

4. The Government of India are prepared, I am to state, to arrange for the instruction, free of cost, of a sufficient number of the Police officers of Mysore in the method of obtaining Anthropometrical records. The extra expense to the Mysore State would, therefore, be confined to charges for stationery, posting and the purchase of necessary instruments, to which must be added, if the State elects to have a separate bureau, provision for the necessary furniture and the pay of one clerk to tabulate the records. The Resident will be glad to receive an expression of your views upon these matters at an early date.

No. 2316-7—J. 257, DATED, BANGALORE, 30th July 1895.

ORDER THEREON.—The above noted correspondence on the subject will be forwarded to the Inspector General of Police; whose attention is drawn also to the interim instructions contained in the Government order No. 14904—J. 887, dated 8th March last.

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2. Now that the Government of India are willing to help and co-operate in the introduction of Bertillon system of Anthropometry into the Mysore State, the Inspector General of Police is requested in communication with Inspector General of Prisons, to elaborate and submit early for consideration and orders a scheme based on the suggestions contained in the letter of the British Resident in Mysore, dated 23rd July last.

V. N. NARASIMMIYENGAR,
General Secretary.

To—The Inspector General of Police in Mysore.
The Inspector General of Prisons in Mysore.

Exd.—H.A.R.

Sir,

Submitted with references.

A.S.
14-9-95

To the 1st Comm[r] (attaple.
Dum
14/9.

I had a send a do
to Mr Mathews Rao as Chief
to know if this is in accord
with any rules. They will
please draft reply to and
Post any instruct to
Deman / a offl hyun
upon.

APP
15/9

Dr. ...
... 5/0
11 ...

SECTION 30.] 1257 (14) 7

FILE No. 119 180 5

From

SERIAL No. The Inspector General of Police in Mysore. 32

OFFICE OF THE 2195 19 SEP 1895 DEWAN OF MYSORE. 34

To

General
The ~~Chief~~ Secretary to the
Government of Mysore.

Dated 11th

Despatched 12 September 1895

Received Camp Inysore

Enclosure No.

General No. 1683
No. 99

Recommending that it would be convenient to have a separate bureau for Mysore for recording the Anthropometrical measurements of criminals and that after final orders are received arrangements will be made to depute a Sergeant of Police with some experienced Inspectors to go through a course of instruction in Anthropometry.

J

8

33

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

No. 1083/99

Dated Camp Mysore 11th Septem 1895/12.

Enc.

FROM

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE
IN MYSORE.

To

THE ~~CHIEF~~ General SECRETARY TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Government Proceedings No 2316-7/2517 dated 30th July 1895, but received in my office on the 9th Instant, on the subject of introducing the Bertillion system of Anthropometry for the identification of Criminals.

2. There can be no question regarding the usefulness of the system which has been successfully tried in British India and has yielded such good results. The merit of the system and the desirability of adopting it in Mysore were brought to the notice of Government in my letter No 3418/364 dated 17th April 1894.

3. With reference to the query contained in the First Assistant Resident's letter, I am of opinion that, all things considered, it would be convenient to have a separate bureau for Mysore for recording the anthropometrical measurements of criminals. The information contained in our records will of course be at the disposal of the Government of India. There will be a free interchange of cards with the border Presidencies of Madras and Bombay.

4. I note from the First Assistant Resident's letter that the Government of India proposes to give the necessary training to our men free of cost. The question then remains, where the men should be sent to for instruction. If the system which is in force in Madras is the same as, that adopted in Bengal, it would be desirable to send our men to Madras to receive instruction. In this connection, I beg to quote in the margin for the information of Government an extract of a D.O. letter dated 26th August 1895 from the Assistant Inspector General of Police Madras to the Head Quarter Supdt of Police attached to my office.

I fancy you will soon find it necessary to make a commencement with anthropometry. It is in full working order in this and other Provinces. Its cost is not very expensive we find our men easily learn it. I shall be happy to instruct any men you may send down for the purpose on my return from leave. I am starting for Kodaikanal on Saturday and shall not return to Madras until the 26th October.

When final orders are received in the
35 matter, I shall arrange to depute a Superintendent of Police with some experienced Inspectors to go through a course of instruction in Anthroposmetry and the working of the system at such centre as may be decided upon. A jail officer or two may also be deputed for similar instruction.

I have the honor to be
Sir
your most obedient Servant

M Madhava Rao
Inspector General of Police

(1)

SECTION P&T

FILE No. 3898 9/20-9-95.

SERIAL No. 1430

Sta. 1st Asst. Regt 36

(25)

11

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge your communications noted in the margin on the advantages of introducing into Mysore the Bertillon system of Anthropometry for the identification of criminals.

2 In reply, I am to state that the Darbar has long been convinced of the wisdom of adopting the system, which has been attended with such satisfactory results within the comparatively short period it has been in operation in British India, and fully concurs in the opinion of Mr Lee Warner that the time has arrived for working it in this State also.

3 The Darbar has after full consideration decided to establish a separate bureau for itself, in preference to keeping its records being amalgamated with those of Madras. The Bureau will be in connection

Ro 2824 dt 23-7-95 (alee. Jt Secy)

Ro 3483 dt 6-9-95 (Remarks)

X. Destroyed Vol XV

12/37

information collected in Bombay will of course be placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, while a free interchange of views will be made in the neighbouring Madras & Bombay Presidencies.

4 I am to add that the Govt of Bombay will be prepared to depute some of the Police Officers and Jail subordinates to receive a course of instruction & training in the practical working of the Anthropometric system, as soon as it is intimated to which the place they should be proceed. At the same time, the Govt would suggest that as the same system is under operation in Madras, it may be convenient to all parties if the training is to be undergone in that city.

5 In conclusion, I am to say that the Govt of Bombay will be prepared to appoint the necessary staff for tabulating the records as suggested in para 4.

I have

16 Sept 1895

18/9/95

13

Gen. 30.]

SECTION P87 (26)

FILE No. 666/95

SERIES

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE. 3912 13.11.95 P. 556

1894 J 5 90

From The First Asstt Resident

38

To

The Dewan
~~Chief Secretary to the~~
~~Govt.~~ of Mysore.

Dated 11.11.95

Despatched

Received 13/11/95

Enclosure No. 8

General No. 4511
No.

Issuing certain instructions on the subject of the introduction into Mysore of the Bertillon system of Anthropometry for the identification of criminals and calling for a report of the action taken on the suggestion made in para 3 of his letter.

References to be marked.

Japan — proposed action as noted by us 14/11/95

J.

Submitted under J. File No. 195 of 1892-93. Dk. 13-11-95.

The 1st Court 14/11

To find Sec, Mysore, any misentries in Jour. Tr. re ... to Jail

M.G.C.P.B.—4-12-95—3000

(26) 14

(27)

No. 4511 Ens.

39

FROM

THE FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

To

The Dewan of Mysore.

Dated Bangalore, 11th November 1895.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. $\frac{3898}{J430}$ dated the 20th September last, on the subject of the introduction into Mysore of the Bertillon system of anthropometry for the identification of Criminals.

2. It has been noted that a bureau will be established by the State for its anthropometrical records and that the information collected will be placed at the disposal of the Government of India while a free interchange of cards will be made with the neighbouring Madras and Bombay Presidencies.

3. With reference to paragraph 4 of your letter, I am to say that the officers selected for

15 &P

instruction should be sent to the Central bureau, chief office, Madras; the course of instruction will last for about ten days. As regards hours of instruction and further details, I am to request that the Inspector General of Police in Mysore or any other officer appointed to deal with this matter, may be instructed to correspond direct with ~~will~~ the Assistant Inspector General of Police, Madras; the Resident will be glad to know of the action taken in this direction.

The Head of Police in connection with the Head of Police settle details of the course and instructions to correspond with the Inspector General of Police, Madras.

4. The Assistant Inspector General of Police, Madras, has stated that it will be advisable to procure the necessary appliances before sending the men to Madras, otherwise they are likely to forget what they have been taught as it requires constant practice to ensure accuracy. If one inspector and two intelligent head constables be deputed they should each be provided with the following:-

one Inspector 2 Head Constables 2 Police men from Police may be deputed and the men from

Calipers — 1

Sliding bar — 1

Tin slab — 1

Rubber roller-1

measuring tape marked to centimetres } -1

These articles can be procured from Messrs I. Dawes & Co, 21 Lall Bazaar Street, Calcutta, who should be asked to supply the same pattern as furnished to the Police Department of the Madras Presidency.

5. I am at the same time to add that it has been decided to introduce the system in the Civil and Military station of Bangalore, and that as a convenient arrangement the measurement Cards of the station will be kept in the Mysore bureau if the Durbar has no objections. A few officers of the Station Police will be sent to Madras for the necessary instruction.

6. Four copies of letter No 10552 A dated the 26th June last from the Inspector General of Police, Lower Provinces, addressed to the Government of Bengal and of the Bengal police circular (in pamphlet form) on the subject are enclosed.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
your most Obedient Servant
K.D. Erskine Captain,
A. G. Assistant Resid

86

No 6182 D 22-11-95

17

SECTION 6780 F

FILE No. 6695 Bangalore, 18 Nov. 1895

To The Pt Asst Resr. 42

I am directed to acknowledge the letter No. 4511 of 11 Inst, communicating certain observations of the Resident in regard to the proposed introduction of the Bertillon system of Anthropometry into Mysore.

2 I am to say in reply that the Durbar considered it advisable that the working of the new system should be left entirely in the hands of the Superintendent of Police, who will be instructed to correspond direct with the Superintendent of Police, Madras, for the exchange of records with the neighbouring British Presidencies of Madras & Bombay. He will also be authorized to hold direct correspondence with the Asst Supt of Police at Madras, with a view to elaborate the requisite details & to work the scheme as successfully & efficiently as possible.

1° the information collected by him at the disposal of the Police Authorities and also every [illegible]

3 Adverting to para 4, I am

18

43

to add that the Inspecting Police officer has been requested to procure from Calcutta the appliances particularised by you, ~~in order~~ for the use of ~~to instruct~~ the men deputed for learning the details of the system.

4 The Darlan proposes to detail at first 1 Daroga, 2 Hd Constables, 1 Jailor & 4 Asst Jailors & Sweepers for being taught the details. It would perhaps be advisable to start together with them for the purpose ~~at the same time that~~ the C of the Station's Officers, ~~are deputed~~, if the Resident has no objection.

5. In conclusion, I wish to assure the ~~Govt~~ Resident that the Darlan ~~officers~~ agrees with ~~the Resident~~ him in the opinion that ~~the~~ the Station cases may with advantage be kept in the Bureau of the State, and that every facility will be afforded by the Darlan

19

for the Issue.

Issue

44

submitted for approval of the
Ld Comm--
The Deputy said that this
need not be sent to him
again.

Issue.
18-11-95.

18/11

(41)

SEC[illegible] — No 6289 Dt 26.11.95

FILE No. — 696

SUBJ[illegible]

(28)

To The Supdt (Incharge) Police

Sir,

45

With reference to correspondence ending with his letter No 1083/99 Dt 11.9.95, regarding the introduction of the Bertillon system of Anthropometry into Mysore, I am directed to forward for his information & guidance copies of the Govt Order No 4511 Dt 11.11.95 & of the reply sent.

2. You are requested to proceed to adopt early measures & work out the details in the manner described, and to obtain the necessary appliances from Calcutta.

3 The cards of the Central Station shd be received in the bureau & the Officer opened for the purpose, and you should arrange to depatch the Police & Jail Officers specified & Masters for instruction, to [illegible] & to be in Company with the Officers

No 4511 Dt 11.11.95

7° In accordance with an order of the Govt Constables a Jamadar & one Jamadar have been deputed to Mysore. The Police Officers will be advised on the subject and you will be communicated with the arrangements for the

21 4b

deputed for the purpose by
~~[illegible]~~ the Police
authorities of the C— Se.
Station,
4 You may be empowered
directly with the Superintendent of Police & Madras
in connection with the instructions & the deputed
the men deputed regarding
the details of the system.

18-11-95

5 Two copies
of the Pass Documents
ref^d to in the 1 Annexure
letter could be forwarded by the
earliest opportunity
forwarded for your [illegible]

18/11

Land Rev
Dep^y Collr
& Stat^y Dist...
other Mag^s
& the Police Cir.

18/11

Secret
dated
25/11

22

SECTION — RNP 6313

FILE NO. — 6665/97705

SERIAL NO. — 8

dj 27.11.95

9

47

10

The Registrar to the
Inspector General of
Prisons in Mysore -

Sir In continuation of
Govt. Procs no 2316-7/9257 dated
30.7.95 I am directed to
forward for the information
of the Inspector General
of Prisons copies of the margin-
ally noted Correspondence
regarding the proposed intro-
duction into Mysore of the
Bertillon System of Anthropo-
metry and to request that
the Inspector General of
Prisons will be so good as to
depute a jailor or assistant
jailor to Madras to receive
a course of instruction and
training in the practical
working of the System.

I have &c

(Sd) 23/11
for General Secretary
23.11.

Letter no 3898/9430 dated
20-9-95 to the 1st Asst
Resident in Mysore

2 1st Asst Resident's letter
no 4511 of 11-11-95 to
the Dewan of Mysore
with one copy of Letter
no 10552 A of 26-6-95 from
the Inspector General of Police
Lower Provinces to the Govt
of Bengal and of the Bengal
Police circular referred to
in Para 6

3 Letter no 6182/9673 of 22-11-95
to the 1st Asst Resident

4 Letter no 6289/9696 of 26-11-95
to the Inspector Genl of
Police in Mysore.

V to be returned

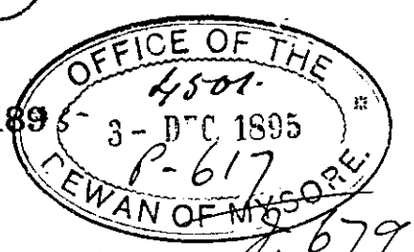
Mr Copy of Prison's Circular dt. 11.
1895 is also sent - 27-11-95

SEC. [illegible] POT Gen. 30.]

FILE NO. 66695

SER. NO. 91

(30) 7 23



1895 679

From The First Asstt Resident

To

Dewan
The ~~Chief Secretary to the~~
~~Govt.~~ of Mysore.

Dated 2/12

Despatched

Received 3/12/95

Enclosure No.

General No. 4782.
No.

Conveying the thanks of the Resident to the Darbar for assenting to the proposal that the Anthropometrical measurement cards of the C & M Sf^rs be kept in the Bureau of the Mysore State and stating that the Supt^r of Police C & M Sf^rs has been asked to send his men to Madras.

References to be marked.

Submitted with Annexures. 2/12
4-12-95.

File JP.
6/12/95

M.G.C.P.B.—4-12-95—3000

(30) 24

(5)

No. 4782

48

FROM

THE FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

To

The Dewan of Mysore.

Dated Bangalore, 2nd December 1895.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 6182/J673 dated the 22nd Ultimo, and to convey the thanks of the Resident to the Durbar for assenting to the proposal that the anthropo-metrical measurement cards of the Civil and Military Station be kept in the Bureau of the Mysore State.

4 With reference to paragraph 4 of your letter, I am to say that the District Superintendent of Police, Civil and Military Station, has been requested to send his men to Madras in direct communication with the Inspector Gener-

of

of Police in Mysore.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

your most Obedient Servant

K.D. Erskine: Captain,

First Assistant Resident.

Indeed

3/12/95

SEC. P.O.F.

FILE 50 ERNMENT RECORDS

S

4.1 (48) No 4217-268 25-9-96
449 50

Read
10895

Letter No 1083 dated the 11 September 1895 from the Inspr General of Police.

Letter No 3898/1436 dated the 20 Sept. 1895 from the Legal Adviser to the First Asst to the Resident

Letter No 4571 of the 11th November 1895 from the First Asst to the Resident to the Dewan of Mysore with encls. in sure.

Letter No 6182/673 of the 22d Nov. 1895 to the First Asst to the Resident

Letter No 6289/696 of the 26 Nov. 1895 from the Secy to the Govt of Mysore to the First Asst to the Resident

Letter No 4702 of the 2 Dec 1895 from the First Asst to the Resident to the Dewan

Orders.

There is no reference in the Secretariat Records to the Letter from the Legal Adviser (No 532 of 10th Sept 1896) to the Resident referred to in the above Letter

15/9/96

2

~~Letter~~

over

Recorded.

Mr Lg of Police

" Asst to the Lg of Prisons

" Dy Comm of Dets

52

48

Proceedings of the Government of Mysore,

From the Inspector General of Police in Mysore, to the General Secretary to the Government of Mysore, No. 1083—99, dated 11th September 1895.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Government Proceedings No. 2316-7—J. 257, dated 30th July 1895, but received in my office on the 9th instant, on the subject of introducing the Bertillon system of anthropometry for the identification of criminals.

2. There can be no question regarding the usefulness of the system which has been successfully tried in British India and has yielded such good results. The merit of the system and the desirability of adopting it in Mysore were brought to the notice of Government in my letter No. 3418—364, dated 17th April 1894.

3. With reference to the query contained in the First Assistant Resident's letter, I am of opinion that all things considered, it would be convenient to have a separate bureau for Mysore for recording the anthropometrical measurements of criminals. The information contained in our records will of course be at the disposal of the Government of India. There will be a free interchange of cards with the border Presidencies of Madras and Bombay.

4. I note from the First Assistant Resident's letter that the Government of India proposes to give the necessary training to our men free of cost. The question then remains, where the men should be sent to, for instruction. If the system which is in force in Madras is the same as that adopted in Bengal, it would be desirable to send our men to Madras to receive instruction. In this connection, I beg to quote in the margin for the information of Government an extract of a D. O. letter, dated 26th August 1895, from the Assistant Inspector General of Police, Madras, to the Head-quarter Superintendent of Police attached to my office.

I fancy you will soon find it necessary to make a commencement with anthropometry. It is in full working order in this and other provinces. Its cost is not very excessive, we find our men easily learn it. I shall be happy to instruct any men you may send down for the purpose on my return from leave. I am starting for Ootacamund on Saturday and shall not return to Madras until the 26th October.

5. When final orders are received in the matter, I shall arrange to depute a Superintendent of Police with some experienced Inspectors to go through a course of instruction in anthropometry and the working of the system at such centre as may be decided upon. A Jail Officer or two may also be deputed for similar instruction.

From the General Secretary to the Government of Mysore, to the First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, No. 3898—J. 430, dated 20th September 1895.

No. 2824, dated 23rd July 1895.
No. 3483, dated 6th September 1895.

I am directed to acknowledge your communications noted in the margin on the advantages of introducing into Mysore the Bertillon system of anthropometry for the identification of criminals.

2. In reply, I am to state that the Durbar has long been convinced of the wisdom of adopting the system, which has been attended with such satisfactory results within the comparatively short period it has been in operation in British India, and quite concurs in the opinion of Mr. Lee Warner that the time has arrived for working it in this State also.

3. The Durbar has after full consideration decided to establish a separate bureau for itself, in preference to its records being amalgamated with those of Madras. All the information collected in Mysore will of course be placed at the disposal of the Government of India, while a free interchange of cards will be made with the neighbouring Madras and Bombay Presidencies.

4. I am to add that the Government of Mysore will be prepared to depute a few Police and Jail Officers and subordinates to receive a course of instruction and training in the practical working of the anthropometric system, as soon as the place is intimated to which they should be forwarded. At the same time the Durbar would suggest that as the same system is under operation in Madras, it may be convenient to all parties if the training is to be undergone in that city.

5. In conclusion, the Durbar is prepared also to appoint the necessary establishment for tabulating the records as suggested in your para 4.

From the First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, to the Dewan of Mysore, No. 4511, dated 11th November 1895.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3898—J. 430, dated the 20th September last, on the subject of the introduction into Mysore of the Bertillon system of anthropometry for the identification of criminals.

2. It has been noted that a bureau will be established by the State for its anthropometrical records and that the information collected will be placed at the disposal of the Government of India, while a free interchange of cards will be made with the neighbouring Madras and Bombay Presidencies.

3. With reference to paragraph 4 of your letter, I am to say that the officers selected for instruction should be sent to the Central Bureau, Chief Office, Madras; the course of instruction will last for about ten days. As regards hours of instruction and further details, I am to request that the Inspector General of Police in Mysore or any other officer appointed to deal with this matter may be instructed to correspond direct with the Assistant Inspector General of Police, Madras; the Resident will be glad to know of the action taken in this direction.

4. The Assistant Inspector General of Police, Madras, has stated that it will be advisable to procure the necessary appliances before sending the men to Madras, otherwise they are likely to forget what they have been taught as it requires constant practice to ensure accuracy. If one Inspector and two intelligent head constables be deputed, they should each be provided with the following :—

Calipers	1
Sidingbar	1
Tin slab	1
Rubber roller	1
Measuring tape marked to centimetres .	1

These articles can be procured from Messrs. I. Daws & Co., 21 Lall Bazaar Street, Calcutta, who should be asked to supply the same pattern as furnished to the Police Department of the Madras Presidency.

5. I am at the same time to add that it has been decided to introduce the system in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and that as a convenient arrangement the measurement cards of the station will be kept in the Mysore bureau if the Durbar has no objections. A few officers of the Station Police will be sent to Madras for the necessary instruction.

6. Four copies of letter No. 10552 A., dated the 26th June last, from the Inspector General of Police, Lower Provinces, addressed to the Government of Bengal and of the Bengal Police circular (in pamphlet form) on the subject are enclosed.

Enclosure to the above

From E. R. Henry, Esq., I.C.S., Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal. No. 10552-A., dated, Calcutta, the 26th June 1895.

In continuation of previous reports, I submit information of the progress made in the districts of the Lower Provinces in working the anthropometric system for the identification of old offenders.

54

Judicial, dated 31st August 1896.

1. Letter No. 1732, dated the 25th February 1893, from the Inspector General of Police, Lower Provinces, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.
2. Letter No. 6353, dated the 1st May 1894, from the Inspector General of Police, Lower Provinces, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

In the reports specified in the margin of this para, full explanation is given of the rules under which the system of measuring, selection of persons to be measured, classification of results, and system of search is carried out. The accompanying Bengal Police Circular in pamphlet form brings this information up to date.

Arrangements made in all districts for the early registration of unidentified accused, for their being measured, and a reference made to Central office before disposal of their cases.

II.—I may now point out that in all districts, attention is concentrated on unidentified accused criminals. As soon as a person is arrested on a charge of having committed an offence against property, if the local police are unable to ascertain or verify his antecedents, he is dealt with under the rules laid down for "unidentified" suspects. At each sub-division, the unit in these provinces of criminal administration, there is a Court Sub-Inspector whose special duty it is to look after and prosecute police cases. This officer is required, as soon as an unidentified person is sent up in police custody, to enter his name and other particulars in a register, to forward by the first post this nominal roll to the Inspector General's office and to arrange for measuring him without delay. The object of this rule is to enable the Central office to maintain check, so that no unidentified accused shall, through omission, escape measurement.

The Court Sub-Inspector having taken the measurements and left thumb impression on a card in prescribed form, forwards it to the Central office and awaits a reply before the case against the accused is disposed of in Court. On receipt of the card, the Central office institute search, and if the identity of the suspect is made out, send a reply by return post informing the requisitioning Court officer of the suspect's real name and residence, and giving details of all previous convictions on record against him. On receipt, this reply is placed before the trying Magistrate, who, ordinarily, grants a remand to enable the prosecuting police to summon witnesses and prove the previous convictions in the manner required by law (Section 511, C P. C.).

Means devised to enable (*a*) station officers, (*b*) Court Police to verify antecedents of accused persons.

III.—Much attention has been devoted to improving the means of enquiry within reach of the District Police. Under existing rules, when a person is convicted of certain specified offences, his name and details of the case are recorded in a book known as the Conviction Register, the entries in which are scrutinised once a week by Magistrate and authenticated by his signature. At the same time, a copy of the entries is forwarded to the police station which sent the accused for trial, where they are transcribed into Register XIII, which contains information concerning the past criminality of all persons resident within the police-station jurisdiction, and corresponds for the station area with the Conviction Register for the district area.

Complete indexes to Conviction Register for a period of from 10 to 20 years prepared on an improved principal supplied to the 128 Sub divisional Court offices of the province.

For the use of the Court Police indexes on an improved principle to this Register, for a period of from 10 to 20 years, for all districts have been prepared, and copies given to all Court offices. The indexing has been devised on a system, the salient points of which are that the confusion arising from the varying spelling of names is discounted, and the person and his father's name are simultaneously traced by the one process of search. In practice it answers admirably.

Each station officer has thus the means of ascertaining whether a resident of his jurisdiction has, or has not, been previously convicted, and must certify accordingly when sending an accused for trial, or state that he cannot be identified. Court Sub-Inspectors check the certificates of the investigating police certifying that they have searched their Conviction Register indexes. The preparation of

these indexes has given much labour, but that it has not been given in vain is indicated by the results of previous convictions proved during 1894, the percentage being higher than ever previously obtained.

Circumstances under which aid of anthropometry utilised.

IV.—The system now in force appears to provide the fullest check possible under existing conditions, and, when the accused is a resident of the district, or if resident of another district, gives his correct name and residence, the Court Police require no assistance in verifying antecedents. It is only when the suspect is a foreigner or gives an incorrect name that the local police are powerless and have to apply to the Central office for information.

One of the successful cases of the year is a good instance of the effectiveness of the anthropometric system. A man was caught in Backergunge breaking open a box in house which he had burglariously entered. Interrogatory was of no avail, as he feigned dumbness. His measurements were taken before he was sent to the Civil Surgeon to be kept under observation. The Civil Surgeon certified the man to be dumb; the Central office, however, identified him as Saroda Charan Bose, an old offender, twice previously convicted, a resident of Khaitpara village in Khulna. Acting on this information the local police were able to produce evidence which satisfied the Judge at the trial that the accused was in reality Saroda Charan Bose of Khaitpara; that he was shamming dumbness and that he was an old offender; he was sentenced to four years' imprisonment. But for the anthropometric system this criminal would doubtless have been treated with special leniency as an unfortunate suffering from the pitiable disability of loss of speech.

Successful cases of identification during 1894, and percentage of successful cases to total number of unidentified in all Bengal districts.

V.—During the year 1894, of the persons sent for trial charged with having committed offence against the person and property or property, the local police succeeded in identifying all but 536. Of these 536, the identity of 112, or nearly 21 per cent, was established by means of anthropometry upon information supplied by the Central office, the previous convictions on record against these persons being duly established in Court. These figures represent results in their least favourable light, for of the 424 unidentified, only 375 were convicted; and as it only in the case of these latter that establishing identity and proving previous criminality could have been of avail, the proportion of successful cases might be calculated accordingly. In addition, I find that 51 of the persons who remained unidentified at the close of the year were Nepalese, who came over the border and committed crime in Jalpaiguri and Champaran. The anthropometric system not being employed in Nepal, their identification by means of it was not to be hoped for. There were also 19 juveniles or women who, under our rules, are not measured. If, therefore, impossible cases are eliminated, it will be seen that the results obtained were as good as could have been expected in the second year of bringing the system into practical working and may be thus stated:—Of the total number of unidentified persons convicted in Bengal districts, 23 per cent were recognised by means of anthropometry and their previous criminality proved in Court. Successful cases came from 32 districts and the Railway Police. There were, besides 28 identifications for the Calcutta Police, making a total for the Province of 140 successful cases.

In estimating the value of these results, it must be borne in mind that the Bengal system applies to dangerous criminals only, and that in addition to identifying, the Central office furnishes in all instances full information of previous criminality. "In Paris every person arrested for any offence is at once subjected to the process of measuring, and is sometimes photographed before being taken before a Magistrate. It would not be consistent with English ideas to entrust to the police an arbitrary power of measuring or photographing every person arrested without regard to the necessity for the purposes of justice of discovering his antecedents and character." (Blue Book C 7263. The Report of the Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for the Home Department to enquire into the best means available for identifying habitual criminals.) In Bengal the duty of measuring is entrusted to police officers at over 100 different centres, and not "as in Paris to a few incessantly-practised experts, working for many hours every day in the same room under

skilled supervision." (Finger-print Directories by F. Galton, F. R. S., London, 1875, page 56.) No comparison between the figured results obtained in France and Bengal can therefore be usefully instituted. I may add that the Committee, whose report is quoted, are of opinion that in England it will be necessary to permanently record the measurements of about 4,500 convicts yearly, their selection being made upon considerations similar to those which have determined selection in Bengal. Their Report presented to the House of Commons in 1884, recommends the adoption in England of a modified anthropometric system, the details of which correspond in all essential particulars with those of the system introduced in Bengal in the begining of 1892. The one difference is that while advocating the employment of the measurements of length and breadth of head, left middle finger, forearm and foot for purposes of classification, they are of opinion that finger impressions should be substituted for height measurement as the sixth factor in classifying. So far the system of classifying adopted in this Province, judged by the results of actual working, has answered well, and it is not under contemplation to make any change in it. As the number of cards increases, further subclassification may be needed, and the thumb impression will then be made use of for the purpose.

Criminal record for Province up to the end of 1894.

VI.—In round numbers, 18,000 cards had been received for record up to the close of the year; 1,500 cards of deceased criminals were destroyed; in addition 2,500 cards of prisoners undergoing long sentences have been kept apart, to be brought into the search almirahs three months before the earliest date of expiry of sentence, the actual number of cards arranged in the search almirahs being thus reduced to 14,000. Bengal is thus building up a record of the criminality of all recidivists, which, in time, will be more complete and contain information in a more accessible form, than the record possessed by the police in England or in any English colony or dependency.

Number of police officers competent to measure and take finger impression.

VII.—Each year between 120 and 150 English-knowing officers recruited on the results of competitive examination for the post of Sub-Inspector, before being drafted to districts are sent for three months to the Police Training School where, in addition to instruction in other subjects, they are taught anthropometry in all its branches, and, on leaving, are competent not only to measure, but to fill in search slips and search for cards. There are now a large number of officers scattered over the districts of the Province, who are competent measurers; they are periodically subjected to examination by the Deputy Inspectors-General and myself and by the skilled measurers who visit each district in turn, once in six months. Acquaintance with the working details of anthropometry and taking finger impressions has thus been widely diffused amongst the police. As already reported, officers have been trained for other provinces. Mr. Paget, District Superintendent, who received special instruction at the Central office, is now on deputation in the North-Western Provinces to assist in the introduction of anthropometry there. Inspector Ram Sadai Mukerjea sent to instruct the Bombay Police fulfilled his task so satisfactorily as to earn the special commendation of the Inspector General, Commissioner of Police and of the other officers instructed. Copies of the pamphlet on "Criminal identification by means of anthropometry in Bengal" have, at their request, been supplied to several Governments and Administrations, and also recently under orders from the India Office to the Home Office in England.

From the General Secretary to the Government of Mysore, to the First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, No. 6182—J, 673, dated 22nd November 1895.

I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 4511, dated 11th instant, communicating certain observations of the Resident in regard to the proposed introduction of the Bertillon system of anthropometry into Mysore.

2. I am to say in reply that the bureau to be established by the Mysore State for its anthropometrical records will be under the Inspector General of Police, the information collected will be placed at the disposal of the Government of India and every facility will be afforded for a free exchange of cards with the neighbouring British Presidencies of Madras and Bombay. The Inspector General of Police will be authorized to hold direct correspondence with the Assistant Inspector General of Police at Madras, with a view to elaborate the requisite details and to work the scheme efficiently.

3. Adverting to your para 4, I am to add that the Inspector General of Police in Mysore has been requested to procure from Calcutta the appliances particularized by you for the use of the men deputed for learning the details of the system.

4. The Durbar proposes to detail at first 1 Inspector, 2 Head Constables, 1 Jailor or Assistant Jailor to Madras for being taught the details. It would perhaps be advisable to start them for the purpose together with the Civil and Military Station officers if the Resident has no objection.

5. In conclusion, I am to assure the Resident that the Durbar agrees with him in the opinion that the station cards may with advantage be kept in the bureau of the State and that every facility will be afforded by the Durbar for the same.

From the General Secretary to the Government of Mysore, to the Inspector General of Police in Mysore, No. 6289—J. 696, dated 26th November 1895.

With reference to correspondence ending with your letter No. 1083—99 dated 11th September 1895, regarding the introduction of the Bertillon system of anthropometry into Mysore, I am directed to forward for your information and guidance copies of the First Assistant Resident's letter No. 4511 dated 11th November 1895, and of the reply to it.

2. You are requested to be so good as to adopt early measures to work out the details in the manner described, and to obtain the necessary applicances from Calcutta. In addition to an Inspector and two Head Constables, a Jailor or Assistant Jailor has to be deputed to Madras. The Inspector General of Prisons will be addressed on the subject and you will in communication with that officer make the necessary arrangements.

3. The cards of the Civil and Military Station should be recorded in the bureau to be opened for the purpose, and you should arrange to despatch the Police and Jail officers specified to Madras for instruction, in company with the officers deputed for the purpose by the Police authorities of the Civil and Military Station.

4. You may correspond direct with the Assistant Inspector General of Police, Madras, in connection with the instruction to be imparted to the men deputed regarding the details of the system.

5. Two copies of the printed correspondence referred to in the First Assistant Resident's letter quoted in para 1 of this communication are herewith forwarded for your information.

From the First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore to the Dewan of Mysore, No. 4782, dated 2nd December 1895.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 6182—J. 673, dated the 22nd ultimo, and to convey the thanks of the Resident to the Durbar for assenting to the proposal that the anthropometrical measurement cards of the Civil and Military Station be kept in the bureau of the Mysore State.

Judicial, dated 25th September 1896.

2. With reference to paragraph 4 of your letter, I am to say that the District Superintendent of Police, Civil and Military Station, has been requested to send his men to Madras in direct communication with the Inspector General of Police in Mysore.

From the Inspector General of Police in Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of Mysore, General and Revenue Departments, No. 532—54, dated 10th August 1896.

With reference to your letter No. 1512—J. 155, dated 29th July 1896, enquiring whether the men of the three Departments have been sent to Madras to receive instruction in anthropometry, I have the honor to forward herewith copy of letter No. 374, dated 5th instant, from the District Superintendent of Police, Civil and Military Station, forwarding copy of docket No. 6919, dated 17th July 1896, from the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, stating that the anthropometrical instruments will be ready in six weeks. On receipt of intimation from the District Superintendent of Police, Civil and Military Station, I will make the necessary arrangements to send our men to Madras.

From H. F. Wilkieson, Esqr., District Superintendent of Police. Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, to the Inspector General of Police in Mysore, (enclosure to the above) No. 374, dated 5th August 1896.

In reply to your letter No. 435—C. M. 43 dated 4th August 1896 I have the honor to enclose herein for your information a copy of docket No. 6919 of 17th ultimo from the Commissioner of Police Calcutta, to my address.

I shall be able to fix a date after the receipt of the instruments and let you know of the same.

From the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, to the District Superintendent of Police, Bangalore. (enclosure to the above) No. 6919, dated 17th July 1896.

In reply to his letter No. 264 of the 6th instant with enclosure begs to inform him that the makers Messrs. Dass & Co. will send the instruments. They will be ready in six weeks.

No. 4217-26—J. 449, DATED, BANGALORE, 25TH SEPTEMBER 1896.

ORDER THEREON.—Recorded.

C. SREENIVASIENGAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Inspector General of Police in Mysore.
The Registrar to the Inspector General of Prisons in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of districts.

Exd.—H.A.B.

1896-97

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

JUDICIAL

PROCEEDINGS

Dated 25th September 1896

No. 4217-26 / J. 449

Recording letter No. 532—54, dated 10th August 1896, from the Inspector General of Police in Mysore, together with the correspondence relating to the introduction of the Bertillon system of anthropometry into the province.

M.G.C.P.B.—28-11-96—120

8 To Registrar to Dy of Prisons.
No. 6313/J705 S 27.11.95
Forwards certain correspondence and requests
to depute a jailor to Madras to receive
training in the practical working of the
System.

8lg From the ~~J.P.~~ Resident.
No 4782 dated 2.12.95
States that the Supdt of Police (& M State)
has been asked to send his men to Madras.

8l 10. To Dys of Police, Dys of Prisons and
The Dy CRs of Dists.
No 4217-26 S 25.9.96

Records the above.

Indexed. N Pattabhiramaiya